

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERS
Barometer 29.62

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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July 31 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 81
Humidity 93 89

July 31 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 75
Humidity 93 97

2982 日十二月六

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1915.

大拜禮 報一第才七第 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

GERMANS IN AMERICA.

THE WHITE HOUSE AND MUNITION FACTORIES UNDER SPECIAL GUARD.

Indian Students' Deputation to the Imperial Government.

ANOTHER POOR WEEK FOR THE PIRATES.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

INDIANS AND THE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

DEPUTATION TO LORD ISLINGTON.

July 30, 1.30 p.m.
Lord Islington received yesterday, an informal deputation representing Indian students, who had presented a memorial to Mr. Chamberlain, on the question of the present non-admission of Indian students to the Officers' Training Corps.

VESSELS SUNK.

July 30, 1.30 p.m.
The admiralty statement of vessels sunk by German submarines for the week ending July 28, is as follows: Three British steamers and 17 fishing craft sunk.

GERMAN AGITATORS IN AMERICA.

STRINGENT PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

July 30, 0.30 p.m.
A message from New York says that in consequence of the activity of German agitators, the most stringent precautions are being taken to guard prominent citizens, and munitions works, and to supervise the sale of explosives.
Armed guards patrol the grounds of the White House day and night.

THE FRENCH IN ALSACE.

(Havas Telegram.)

July 28.
Yesterday we achieved in Alsace the conquest of heights overlooking the principal valley of the Fecht.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLE OF WARSAW.

RUSSIA'S "SECOND WIND."

July 29, 5.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs a statement of the probable course of events. Russia is taking no chance. Together with the Allies, she realises the war is a long distance race and also the vanity of spurs till the "second wind" is recovered.
Russia's second wind will be a blast of shells. She has stalled off her opponent for a year in Poland.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

DUMA WILL EXPLAIN NEW MILITARY SITUATION.

July 29, 8.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that military experts are earnestly discussing the vexed question of the military advantages and disadvantages of holding the Warsaw salient.
There is a strong opinion manifesting itself in favour of adopting a shorter front as contemplated by Russian strategists in 1910.
When the Duma meets on Sunday the Government will fully explain the new military situation.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS' OPINIONS.

July 30, 1.00 a.m.
Correspondents at Petrograd confirm Reuter's Petrograd correspondent's report that Russia is on the eve of a momentous decision; if it has not already been taken.

The *Morning Post* correspondent at Petrograd emphasises that Russia's decision has been reached in agreement with the Allies, and says the abandonment of the Warsaw strongholds, and the Vistula line will ensure the retention of the Germans on the Russian front, which is the all-important consideration.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Petrograd reports that German artillery has literally been sown on the ground facing the Narva, till it has become clear that the position was untenable. The Russians decided not to risk vast numbers upon the unfavourable salient of Warsaw, which remains an entirely unfortified city.

The *Daily Chronicle's* representative at Petrograd states that Germans at immense cost have crossed the Narva at several points.

General von Mackensen is struggling with a force on the Bug with a view to outflanking Brest Litovsk, hence the Russians must again retire to foil the enemy's plan of cutting them off. The Russians continue to wear down the Germans, and when the exhausted enemy occupies the Polish theatre he will find it practically an uninhabited desert.

The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Petrograd says there was an advance from the north, coupled with the turning of the Blinnie defences to the west of the city, and that made it unwise to hold Warsaw any longer. Only the troops in the centre had any distance to move, and these have already secured new positions, and their moral spirit is unimpaired.

A semi-official statement by the War Office compares the position with that in 1812, and says that Russia will continue her skilful manoeuvring till she has a sufficiency of shells to take the offensive.

A correspondent adds that the real danger is on the western front, where the Germans hope to deliver a final blow in the autumn, and if it succeeds, of creating a stalemate in the East.

CEASELESS AND FURIOUS ATTACKS REPULSED.

July 30, 3.35 a.m.
A Petrograd communique reports that desperate actions continue on the Narva front, where the line is generally unchanged. The enemy lost severely in his attempt with his artillery to establish himself on the left bank of the Narva and south of the mouth of the Sorkva.

Fighting in the direction of Sarozk and Paltusk, north of Warsaw, is fluctuating.

The enemy between the rivers Vopra and Buglost enormously in the course of ceaseless and furious attacks north of Grabiescoff on the 27th inst., which were repulsed.

Six Austrian regiments crossed the Bug near Kamionka and captured part of the trenches, but a counter-attack on the 28th drove them in disorder across the river with a loss of 1,500 prisoners.

GERMANS CROSS THE NARVA.

July 30, 3.35 a.m.
The *Times* correspondent at Warsaw on the 25th states that the general news to-day is unsatisfactory.
It is reported that the Germans have crossed the Narva and dug themselves in, while the enemy is at no great distance on the south.

Last night the sky was alight with the reflection of burning villages, and even the most optimistic are of opinion that it is only a question of days before Warsaw is evacuated.

It must be emphasised that the Russians are not driven from their positions, but are retiring rather than risk a battle for which they are insufficiently prepared, and the effect of which might be disaster to their armies. It is not believed there will be any fighting in the vicinity of Warsaw, probably only rear-guard action between here and the new line.

The Post Office was left to-day.
The *Times* military correspondent says that a great operation against Russia, planned by General von Falkenhayn, and which has been in the course of execution for three months is the most brilliant piece of strategy of the war. Its mechanism was modelled on that of the Japanese at Mukden.

General von Mackensen's advance has been credited with far greater strength than the correspondent believes it to possess. Its probable purpose was to divert the Russian armies from the north, where a great German force had been cleverly and unobtrusively assembled.

The approach of the German army north of the Niemen in a decisive direction, supported by at least 30,000 cavalry, is a source of anxiety. If it is not promptly checked it will march on Vienna and seek to throw itself across the Russian line of retreat.

It is the most dangerous move against Russia since the war began.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

SPIES ARRESTED IN ENGLAND.

July 29, 10.55 p.m.
The Press Bureau announces the recent arrests of the following ten alleged German agents, of whom there are two Dutch subjects, a German with a forged American passport, a woman of German origin, who married a naturalised British subject of Prussian birth and from whom she was separated, a Brazilian, and a native of Uruguay (both of German origin), a Peruvian, suspected of German origin, a Swede, a German who claims to be a naturalised American, and lastly a British subject.

Four have made a full confession.
All are charged with attempting to communicate, to the enemy, information regarding the fleet and army. None have been in the country longer than three weeks, and their activities were cut short owing to the vigilance of the authorities.

A SQUEAL.

July 30, 5.15 a.m.
A report from Washington states that the United States is making representations to Germany regarding the supply of American passports by German officials to the spies arrested in England.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REPORT.

July 29, 11.50 p.m.
Field Marshal Sir John French reports that there are active mining operations on both sides, with intermittent artillery engagements, but no infantry attacks.
A British aeroplane brought a German to the ground at Zillebeke.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

July 30, 1.15 a.m.
A Paris communique states that apart from artillery actions the day has been quiet from the sea to the Vosges.
The French in the Vosges occupied another group of houses at Lannion, while the German attempt to re-capture positions at Barenkopf was repulsed. A German battery which accompanied the attack was destroyed.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

July 30, 2.50 a.m.
A Rome communique states:—Our offensive at Cordevole has made marked progress. The enemy advanced in Padola Valley but was repulsed.

Our artillery in Carnia destroyed another cupola of Fort Hensel. The enemy on the Ovaro front advanced in strength but failed to re-capture the positions and lost heavily. Fresh troops, including an Alpine regiment which was practically destroyed, participated in the attack.

Our advance continues slowly. Altogether 1,485 prisoners have been taken from the 27th to the 28th inst.

THE ANNIVERSARY.

July 30, 5.15 a.m.
Lord Crewe presides, and Mr. A. J. Balfour (First Lord of the Admiralty) and Sir Robert Borden (Prime Minister of Canada) will be the principal speakers at a patriotic demonstration to be held at the London Opera House on August 4, the anniversary of the declaration of war.

SIR PERCY GIROUARD—UNFOUNDED RUMOUR.

July 30, 10.50 p.m.
The report as to Colonel Sir Percy Girouard's retirement from the Munitions Ministry is based on a misunderstanding. He has a special department, and owing to lack of accommodation, is no longer at the Munitions Office, but his services are fully at the disposal of the Government.

ALL THE TRENCHES NOT IN FLANDERS.

STIRRING SPEECH BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

July 29, 4.55 p.m.
The Right Hon. Mr. Lloyd George was the chief speaker at an important conference in London in connection with the coal-mining industry where he emphasised the fact that coal was the life blood of the nation in time of peace and was of paramount importance in time of war. All must ask themselves the question:—Were we doing enough to secure victory? None must shrink if victory was to be gained. When the New Zealanders and Australians at the Dardanelles expected a Turkish attack, not all the doctors could persuade a man to go on the sick list; all insisted on finishing the Turks first and then went into hospital. This alone was the spirit in which we could win. None could doubt the situation was serious if not perilous, and if those reading the news did not understand the country's peril they would not believe it though one rose from the dead to tell them. The time would come when every man and woman would help to write the greatest chapter in the history of these islands. The trenches were not all in Flanders, every pit was a trench every workshop a rampart, every yard a fortress (Prolonged cheering).

The conference passed a resolution urging that every effort should be made by owners and men to secure the greatest possible output.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

An Italian communique states:—Our offensive at Cordevole has made marked progress.

A Paris communique says that German attempts to re-capture positions at Barenkopf were repulsed.

Sir John French reports active mining operations on both sides with intermittent artillery engagements.

Three British steamers and 17 fishing craft have been sunk by submarines during the week ending the 28th.

Correspondents at Petrograd state that Russia is on the eve of a momentous decision, if it has not already been taken.

In consequence of the activity of German agitators in America the most stringent precautions are being taken to guard prominent citizens.

The *Times* correspondent says that even the most optimistic are of opinion that it is only a question of days before Warsaw will be evacuated.

Petrograd's military experts are earnestly discussing the vexed question of the military advantages and disadvantages of holding the Warsaw salient.

The United States are making representations to Germany regarding the supply of passports by German officials to the spies, who were arrested in England.

Indian students have presented a memorial to Mr. Chamberlain on the question of the present non-admission of Indian students to the Officers' Training Corps.

Ten alleged German agents have been arrested in England and charged with attempting to communicate, to the enemy, information regarding the Forces.

Lord Crewe will preside, and Mr. Balfour and Sir Robert Borden will be principal speakers, at the demonstration to be held in the Opera House London on August 4.

NEWS.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Messrs. Charles Howitt and Phillips Co.—Theatre Royal

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, August 4.
Intercession Service—St. John's Cathedral—6.30 p.m.

Saturday, August 7.
General Meeting—Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—12.30 p.m.

H.K. Jockey Club—Extraordinary General Meeting 12.45.
Gymkhana—Race Course—3.30 p.m.

Wednesday, August 11.
Sale of Leasehold Property—P. G. Lammer's Sales Room—2.00 p.m.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor. Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to Tel. Add. "Phoenix" THE MANAGER.

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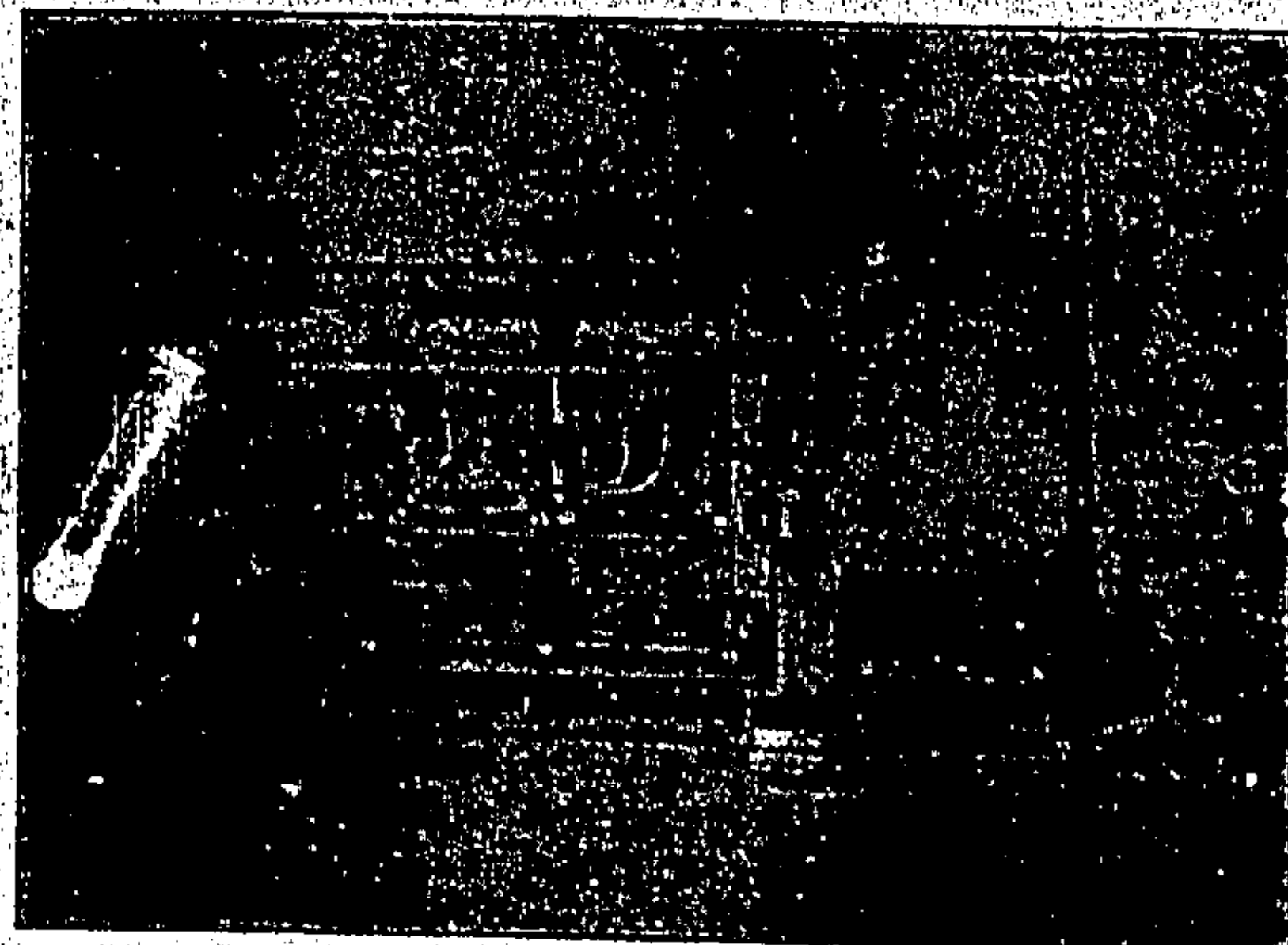
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NOTICES

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South China Morning Post.

Opium Smuggling.

Large seizures of opium, representing in value hundreds of thousands of dollars, made in Hongkong and Singapore during the last few months point to the conclusion that a numerous and affluent ring of smugglers has taken advantage of the state of war and consequent dislocation of preventive services to profit by the exorbitant price which the drug now commands, in consequence of the restriction of supplies in China. The question has been raised in the House of Commons as to whether the Government is aware that the smuggling of opium between England and China is going on "on a large scale." In the light of the facts before us in Hongkong the Government might have said "Yes," but it did no more than plead that every effort is being made to prevent breaches of the anti-opium proclamation and that steps which were in progress to bring into force the International Convention for the suppression and abuses of opium and similar drugs were necessarily suspended owing to the war.

Daily Press.

Trading With the Enemy.

It was inevitable that many nice questions would arise when the Proclamation came into force prohibiting British subjects from trading in China with subjects of the nations with whom Great Britain is at war. A Hankow paper recently received, contains a paragraph reading as follows: "Northern papers are calling for some official instructions as to what is expected of British subjects when the new enemy trading regulations come into force. Here nobody seems to know what is disallowed. The Germans seem to be equally at a loss as to what they may expect. They have been busily engaged these last few days in removing cargo from their godowns in the British Concession to the native city and across to the Wabang side, apparently they fear that some effort may be made to seize it, or that after the 28th they will not be able to handle it. A word in time would have a lot of trouble." Hankow is not the only place in China of which this could have been written. It is indeed very extraordinary that for over a month after the issue of the Proclamation the British officials in China should have been left without detailed instructions as to the precise bearing of the prohibition on the many little problems which were bound to arise under a Proclamation framed in such general and comprehensive terms.

China Mail.

The House of Commons' Statement.

Even more important than the reassuring statement made by the Prime Minister, on moving the adjournment of the House, is the statement by Mr. Lloyd George as to what is being done at home towards supplying munitions. The Minister for Munitions, it will be seen, was able to announce that during the past month the number of munitions workers had been increased by 40,000, nearly half of whom are skilled workers. These are included in the big army of 100,000 workers now organised to supply our soldiers and if need be our Allies with an adequate supply of munitions, and the fact that the vast majority of those enrolled belong to the engineering and shipbuilding trades is a guarantee that the work is likely to proceed expeditiously. Mr. Lloyd George was also able to announce that sixteen national factories have been established in different parts of the country. It will thus be seen that the Munitions Department, under the guidance of their energetic head, has been going well under way and is likely soon to be justified in all the hopes entertained regarding it.

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MEE CHEUNG, PHOTOGRAPHER.
FLOOD PICTURES of CANTON, SHAMEN, WEST RIVER AND VARIOUS DISTRICTS NOW ON SALE
Hongkong, 18th July 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

Practical Help.

Says the Australasian of June 5: Twenty-five farmers, with their teams, aggregating 92 horses, assembled on June 1, at the home at Tongala of the late Lieut. R. Miller, who died of wounds at the Dardanelles, and ploughed, cultivated, and drilled seventy acres of crop for the widow. The whole district generally helped, providing seed and manure gratis. The ladies provided refreshments for the workers. Lieut. Miller was held in very high esteem.

The Farthing.

The significance of the farthing, which is being driven home to us by increasing prices, has always been clearly realised by the big men of finance, says *The Chronicle*. Grant Duff records how the late Lord Rothschild, when someone expressed contempt of the difference of a farthing in the value of certain gold coins, quietly remarked:—"This young man has evidently no experience of large financial transactions." Mr. W. H. Smith, too, the founder of the famous book-seller's, knew the value of the despised coin. When a customer spoke of striking the odd farthing off his accounts, he told him, "Sir, this business has been built up on farthings."

France and the Waterloo Centenary.

Paris, June 18.—The *Temps* writing of the centenary of Waterloo, says:—"To-day Europe is on the same battle field to decide the same issue—to decide whether a single Empire shall force itself on the Continent or Europe shall live as she desires in freedom and fraternal union. This morning the cordial greetings of England reach France. For, if the problem be the same, the conditions are reversed." This morning a deputation of Englishmen long resident in Paris placed a wreath appropriately inscribed in the new cemetery of Neuilly-sur-Seine, where lie French and British soldiers, as they fell at the Battle of the Marne, side by side. —*Manchester Guardian*.

Japanese Consulates in Mongolia. The Japanese Government is considering the establishment of new consulates in several places in Mongolia which are to be opened to foreign trade in the near future. Though the negotiations are not yet opened, it is reported that the Department of Foreign Affairs is investigating in order to make an estimate, in the budget for the next year, of the necessary expenditures for establishing consulates in Mongolia, and that it will select several, including Tsaganu and Jehol. But, even in the case of failure to reach an arrangement with the Chinese Government, Japan will proceed to negotiate on practical lines in accordance with the precedent of the British Consulate in Chengtu, Szechwan. —*National Review*.

The Outcast's Burial. Colonel McMahon tells this incident of a death in a hospital for Indian soldiers in England in *Blackwood's Magazine*:—"A sweeper who, in doing his humble duty before a dug-out at the front, was wounded, reached a hospital in England, where his loneliness caused him to find friends. But death came, and with it a dilemma; and, as the babe in the registrar's office remarked, there was a pretty kettle of fish. What was to happen to the body? The Mohammedan burial ground at Woking would not take it, and cremation was inappropriate to this mehar. Then there came by an English Vicar who heard of the dilemma, and offered to bury the dead alien in Christian ground. And thus it came about that Buldeo, sweeper and outcast, Dard of the village of Tokh Sayanwalla, in the province of Panjab, was buried in consecrated Christian ground in old England, hard by the Crusaders' wall in the Church of St. Mary Within—a fitting subject for those who moralise on the endings of man, and the time when the first shall be last and the last shall be first."

NOTICE.

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WAR MUNITIONS.

The Powers of the New Minister.

By an Order in Council published in the supplement to the "London Gazette" on June 18 regarding the Munitions Act, his Majesty is pleased by and with the advice of his Privy Council to order as follows:—

1st.—It shall be the duty of the Minister of Munitions to examine into and organise sources of supply and labour available for supply of any kind of munitions of war supply which is in whole or part undertaken by him, and by that means as far as possible to ensure such supply of munitions for the present war as may be required by the Army Council or Admiralty, or may otherwise be found necessary.

2nd.—There shall be transferred to the Minister of Munitions as from a date to be agreed upon in each case between the Minister of Munitions and the department or authority concerned: (a) from the Army Council the functions of the Department of the Master General of Ordnance in relation to contracts, supply of explosives, and inspection of munitions, subject, however, in each case to any exceptions and limitations which may be agreed upon between the Army Council and the Minister.

(b) Such functions (1) in relation to work carried on at Woolwich Arsenal, the Enfield Small Arms Factory, and Waltham Power Factory as may be agreed upon between the Minister of Munitions and the Army Council; and (2) in relation to work carried on at any other Government establishment used for the purpose of manufacture or supply of munitions of war as may be agreed upon between the Minister of Munitions and the department or authority having control of that establishment.

The Minister of Munitions shall in addition to any special powers given to him by this order, have power for the purpose of his duties under this order to make such contracts and institute such inquiries on behalf of his Majesty, and do all such other things as he may consider necessary or expedient for the effective performance of his duties.

The Minister of Munitions is given the following powers:—

- 1.—Power to make regulations as to the Defence of the Realm.
- 2.—In reference with contracts.
- 3.—Power to requisition the output of factories manufacturing arms, munitions, etc.
- 4.—Power to take possession of factories manufacturing arms, munitions, etc.
- 5.—Power to regulate work at factories with the view to the manufacture of arms, munitions, etc.
- 6.—Power to close licensed premises.
- 7.—Trial of offences.
- 8.—Power to take unoccupied premises for the housing of workmen.

Major General Ivor Phillips's Appointment. The Press Association says: It is understood that the Minister of Munitions of War has appointed Major General Ivor Phillips, D.S.O., M.P., to be Joint Parliamentary Secretary (Military) to the Ministry of Munitions of War.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS, & MANILA. s.s. "PERSIA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from a onside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board July 29th, 1915 at 5 p.m. will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered August, 1915 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown July 31st, 1915 at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. All claims must be filed on or before Aug 9th, 1915, otherwise they will not be mortoned.

R. O. MORTON, Agent.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1915.

NOTICES

COLONY OF MACAO. HARBOUR ADMINISTRATION BOARD. NOTICE.

The Government of the Colony of Macao, through the Harbour Administration Board, makes it public that, for the period of 30 days, to be counted from the date of publication of this notice in the Official Gazette of the Colony, tenders will be received for the supply of six mud lighters for use of Macao Harbour Works.

Tenders should be sent, in a sealed envelope to the President of the Harbour Administration Board, not later than the above mentioned date, made out in accordance with the terms which are opened for public perusal in the Macao Harbour Office and in the Portuguese Consulate in Hongkong and Shanghai, during the office hours.

Macao Office of the Harbour Administration Board, July 1915. The Vice President of Harbour Administration Board, (Sgd) JOAO DE FREITAS RIBEIRO.

NOTICE.

I, Donald Macdonald of York Building, Hongkong, hereby give notice that in consequence of having purchased the s.s. "Oriental" I have applied to the Board of Trade, Under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 in respect of the ship "Oriental" of Greenock, official number 93210 of gross tonnage 5284 tons, register tonnage 3085 tons, heretofore owned by The Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. for permission to change her name to "Hong Kong" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by the Ho Hong Steam Ship Co., Ltd. of 61, King Street, Singapore.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong, within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement. Dated at Hongkong, this 30th day of July, 1915.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and May Road, Hongkong, with possession on 1st September next, English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Apartments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

"PENYRHEW" Minden Row, Kowloon, 6 Roomed house with Tennis Court.

2 Minden Villas, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to: HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.

TO LET.—From 1st September next; desirable six and eight roomed Residences in Broadwood and Wong nei Chong Road, the latter commanding a fine view of the Race Course. For terms and particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Lyceum Villas and Torres Buildings ready for occupation from the 1st August next. Apply to: SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office.

JARDINE, MATHESON

& Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Queen's Building. The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Godown, No. 9, Lee House Street.

Offices facing the Harbour between The Hongkong Club and Post Office.

Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

WANTED!

WANTED.—In September, a furnished or unfurnished House on the Peak, for a year or longer.—F. C. JENKIN, Prince's Buildings.

WANTED.—A Microscope in good order. Must have fine and coarse adjustment, low and high power and oil immersion lenses, Abbe condenser, etc. State particulars and lowest cash price. First letter: Address "MICROSCOPE," c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICES.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 2nd August.

CANTON KOWLOON RAILWAY.

HONGKONG-CANTON EXPRESS SERVICE.

The Public is hereby notified that on and from Saturday, July 31st, the full train service will be resumed.

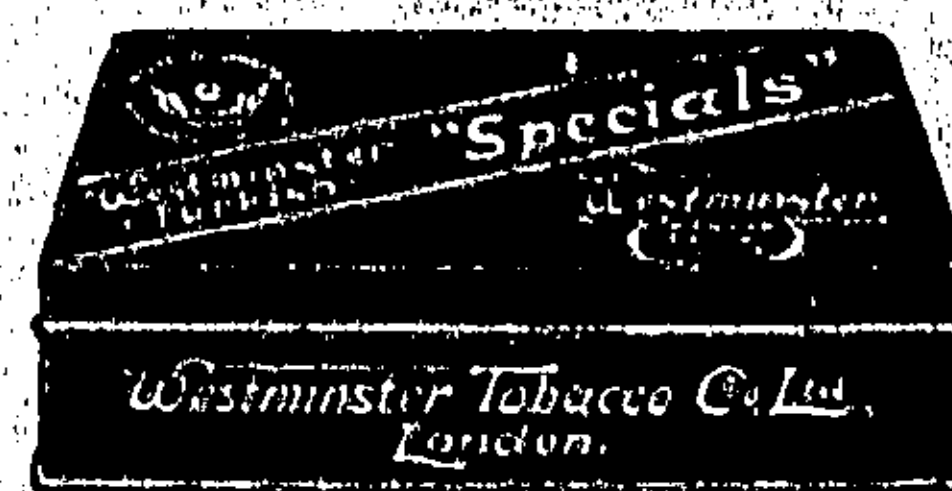
By Order, THE ADMINISTRATION, Chinese Section. Canton Kowloon Railway. By Order, H. P. WINSLOW, Manager, British Section, Kowloon Canton Railway, July, 28th 1915.

G. R.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

The undersigned, H. B. M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, hereby publicly notifies all whom it may concern that he has appointed the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to be the Banks in China to which in accordance with the provisions of Article V of the "Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Regulations," No. 10 of 1915, issued by him this day, all the sums specified in \$1 and \$3 of that Article are to be paid by any person subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China. H. B. M. JORDAN, Peking, July 12th, 1915.

NOTICES.



WESTMINSTER "SPECIALS."

A supply has just arrived in the Colony ex s.s. "BENALDER."

THEY ARE SOLD BY ALL TOBACCONISTS.

\$1.25 a tin of 50 Cigarettes

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

— JUST RECEIVED —

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
GOLF CLUBS

INCLUDING

ANDERSON & BLYTH'S

WELL KNOWN
DRIVERS & BRASSIES

ALSO
A GOOD REPRESENTATIVE STOCK OF
OTHER MAKERS' MODELS.

YOU WANT A MOTOR CAR?
ALL RIGHT.

PHONE 1036.

THE EXILE GARAGE.

33-35 DES VOEUX ROAD,

Where You will get Expert Service and every Satisfaction

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

THE SHARK SUMMER ANNUAL ...	30	GENERAL SKETCH OF THE WAR, THE FIRST PHASE, H. Walter	4.50
THE VALLEY OF FEAR, Conan Doyle	1.75	Bel'no	
BEALBY, H.G. Walls	1.75	THE WORLD IN CRUCIBLE, Sir Gilbert Parker	4.50
THE GIRL FROM NIPPON, Carlton Daws	1.75	THE STORY OF THE HOHENLOE, L.P.M., Sheridan Jones	1.75
THE WHITE GLOVE, Wm. Le Queux	1.75	DAILY GRAPHIC WAR CARTOONS, No. 7	1.0
THE WIFE WHO FOUND OUT, Gerlie Wentworth-James	1.75	SCHMIDT THE SPY, Alfred Lecoq	2.0
FRECKLES, Gene Stratton Porter	1.75	THE INTERNATIONAL CRISIS IN ITS ETHICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS, A Series of Lectures	2.75
THE HEART OF THE ANCIENT WOOD, F.G.D. Roberts	1.80	AEROPLANES & DIRIGIBLES OF WAR, F.A. Talbot	2.75
SISTER SUET, Arthur Ansell	1.80	THE WORLD WIDE WAR, Altieri	3.0
SUCCESS IN BUSINESS	1.80	WAR UP TO DATE, A VIDE-MEUM OF MODERN METHODS	3.0
THE MODERN MOTORCYCLE	1.80	THE WAR AND THE CHURCHES, Joseph MacGibbon	4.0
THE CHINA CLIPPERS, Basil Lubbock	1.80	LE REGIME DES CAPITULATIONS ET L'AFRICAINE CONSTITUTIONNELLE EN CHINE, par L.N. Tchen	6.00
THE CLIPPER SHIP IRA 1843-1889, A.H. Clark	6.00	THE WORLD'S WARSHIPS, Jane's	2.00
THE HEART OF JAINISM, Mrs. Sinclair Stevenson	6.00	WITH OUR FIGHTING MEN, Rev. S. Hall	2.00
INDIAN THEISM, Nicol MacNicol	4.80	BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE FRONT, Adam	4.80
BERNARD SHAW, THE 20TH CENTURY, Moliere, Augustin Hamon	6.00	POLAND & THE POLISH QUESTION, E.H.	8.50
TOWARDS RADICAL HEALTH, North March	2.75	THE NEW RUSSIA, Alan Lethbridge	12.50
IN AND AROUND LONDON, Foots	2.75		
ROMANCE OF REALITY, ELEC. TRIGITY, McCormick	2.75		
ROMANCE OF REALITY, MODERN INVENTIONS, JOHNSON	2.75		

NOTICE.

N. LAZARUS & Co.

QUALIFIED OPTICIANS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

(lately occupied by W. POWELL, Ltd.)



BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S GOUT WATER

AN EFFERVESCENT WATER THAT IS A SOLVENT AND ELIMINANT OF URIC ACID.

The following prescription shows the exact constituents of each bottle:—

Lithium Bicarbonate 12 Grains Magnesium Bicarbonate 8 Grains
Potassium " 12 " Sodium Chloride " 8 " Carbonated Water " 12 Ounces.

ASK YOUR MEDICAL PRACTITIONER FOR HIS
OPINION ON THE ABOVE AND SEE IF HE DOES
NOT THINK IT AN EXCELLENT
WATER FOR THIS COMPLAINT

THEN CONSIDER

WHY SHOULD YOU PAY EXORBITANT PRICES FOR
IMPORTED GOUT WATERS WHEN YOU CAN OBTAIN
A SIMILAR ARTICLE FRESHLY PREPARED DIRECT
FROM OUR OWN FACTORY IN HONGKONG
AT A FRACTIONAL COST.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
HONGKONG AND CHINA.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which
requires them to forward their names and addresses with
communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for
publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will
be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportionally. Subscriptions
for any period less than one month will be charged as for a
full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to
messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at
their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by
post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00
per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for
cash only).
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed
period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered
to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamceeh,
Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to
the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

情術繁并錄其要事閱要訪探大正總官目宗限本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1915.

THE OPIUM QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

Yesterday's wires announce the resurrector of the opium
smuggling question in Parliament. While it has to be admitted
that Sir John Simon was well within his right in giving a non-
committal reply, based on the fact that the existence of war has
necessarily suspended measures that otherwise might have been
taken for the suppression of this evil, one still feels that this is yet
another lamentable admission of the weakness of the Government
prior to the war. Of course the matter does not stop short at the
actual smuggling; one has to look behind that to the things which
caused the illegality; for smuggling, in itself, is merely the breach
of a prohibition which may or may not be backed by justice and
common sense.

The opium prohibition, as far as China is concerned, exists
through the weakness of the Imperial Government when, some three
years ago, the Peking authorities refused to abide by a solemnly
signed commercial treaty. No one knows the Chinese better than
the Chinese themselves; and these are fully aware that it is as
impossible to stamp out the use of opium in their country as it is
to abolish the consumption of beer in England or tea in Sweden.
Notwithstanding this knowledge, the Central Government issued all
manner of edicts against the use of the drug, broke faith with
British-mediated stocks of opium already ordered—and and the
world that China had finished with opium.

This, as we know, was a policy which it suited Peking to follow,
and one dictated in part by foreigners with a turn for fanaticism
and interference, in part by a few Chinese enthusiasts who con-
scientiously believe that opium is a bad thing for their countrymen
—and in part by some commercially-minded persons who saw an
opportunity for gradually popularising the native poppy. If China
has finished with opium, why the fabulous sums paid in the course
of a single year in the police court of Hongkong, in fines for the
smuggling of it? And why the remarks in the House as to the
smuggling of the drug from England to China—or shall we say
from India to China via England? If the British Government really
believes it possible to end the using of opium in China it will put
greater powers into the hands of customs authorities and magis-
trates. But does it believe in this possibility?

Drink Figures.

It is commonly said "anything
can be proved by statistics," and
sure enough they are liable to be
seriously misleading. No better
example of this could be found
than in the drink figures which we
gave yesterday and which, unless
a word of explanation accom-
panies them, can easily be made to
represent our good friends the
French as a very drunken nation.
Everyone who has been in France
knows that drunkenness is a most
uncommon vice there. Yet our
figures say that, while a hundred
Britishers consume only 126
gallons of spirits annually, the
same number of Frenchmen con-
sume 137. The explanation of
course is that while each of the
hundred Frenchmen may reason-
ably consume 1.37 gallons of
spirits in a given period, eighty
of the hundred Britishers never
touch this beverage, and so the odd
twenty consume 1.26 gallons each
within the same space of time. A
total abstainer is, in normal times,
almost an unknown thing in
France, whereas we have hundreds
of thousands of them at home;
but because the French have the
happy knack of moderation where
intoxicants are concerned, while
we as a race have not, France re-
mains a sober country and Britain
a more or less drunken one,
figures notwithstanding.

That Becker Case.

How much longer is the United
States Government going to allow
matters to drag on in connection
with the Becker case, mentioned in
our issue of yesterday? The late
mayor of New York observed,
when Becker was first found
guilty, that in England he would
have been tried and executed in
half the time that the American
Government had occupied in
merely talking about the matter.
It is certainly a scandal that three
years should have been allowed
to go by since the murder of
Rosenthal, and about two since
the execution of the "gunman,"
before anything is done towards
the execution—or the liberation—
of the man who seems to have
been the prime aggressor? If
Becker was guilty why was he
not electrocuted at the same time
as his highly respectable accom-
plices? If he was not, why is he
retained at liberty? While American
law allows this tampering and
trifling it can hardly look to com-
mand the respect either of those
subject to it or of foreigners.

Professor Saintsbury and
English Literature.

In the brief account which we
published on Thursday of the
retirement of Professor Saintsbury
from the Chair of Rhetoric and
English Literature at the Univer-
sity of Edinburgh, it was men-
tioned that, for many years, this
Chair—founded in 1702—was the
only one in English Literature
existing. This of itself might be
taken as proof of the old
assertion that the Scots value
English literature far more
highly than the English them-
selves. In its choice of Mr. Saint-
sbury to succeed David Masson,
the Edinburgh Senate displayed
its wisdom, for no man living
knows his subject better and no
one was more calculated to make
of his work a labour of love.
The loss to Edinburgh now
occasioned by his retirement will
be an exceedingly serious
one, though none can well
grudge the veteran writer his
well-earned rest. His abandon-
ment of his professorship will
not, we trust, mean also that he
has finished with literature. He
has given the world some text-
books which, for absolute fair-
ness, genuine criticism and deep
thought stand quite alone, and
such a man has a right to throw
down his pen while health and
strength remain to him.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C. W.
Brookwith, R.N., at the Marine
Court this morning, P.O. Rega,
charged two boat-people with un-
lawfully moving about the har-
bour, during prohibited hours,
on the 21st inst. The first defend-
ant was fined \$10, while the
other was fined \$5.

DAY BY DAY.

UNLESS ABOVE HIMSELF HE CAN
ERECT HIMSELF HOW POOR A
THING IS MAN!—Samuel Daniel.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 84;
sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75;
sunshine.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph
published 344 columns of solid
reading matter. To-day there
will be 43 published.

The Mails.
English Mail.—Due per s.s. Malta
to-day.
American Mail.—Due per s.s. Awa
Maru to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s.
Malta to-morrow at 9.00 a.m.

Up to the Minute—Share
Market News.
Closing prices:—
Unions.—\$330, buyers.
Douglas's.—\$30, sellers.
Indo-China.—\$151, buyers.
China and Manila.—\$5.
40 cents buyers x the return
of \$4.50 per share.
Star Ferries.—\$36, buyers.
Green Islands.—\$8, sellers.
China Sugars.—\$131, buyers.
Shanghai Docks.—\$51, ex. div.
buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on
demand to-day is 1s 9 1/16d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the first anniversary
of the Austrian attack on Belgrade.

Company Warned.
It is hereby notified in the
Gazette that at the expiration of
three months from the date hereof
Herz, Schaberg and Company,
Limited, will, unless cause is
shown to the contrary, be struck
off the Register and the company
will be dissolved.

Victoria Theatre.
The new programme at the
Victoria Theatre is a most excel-
lent one. It contains two com-
plete episodes from Sir A. Conan
Doyle's "Sherlock Holmes"—
both of them splendidly produced
and full of interest, two sets of
very fine war pictures, various
comics, and probably one of the
best life pictures ever secured by
any film firm—a badger hunt,
from which not a detail is mis-
sing, and which is just one thrill
from start to finish. The mana-
gement is to be congratulated on
having come into possession of
such a magnificent picture.

GERMANY MAY OFFER PEACE TERMS.

London, July 6.—That Ger-
many will be ready to open nego-
tiations for peace as soon as Ger-
man and Austrian soil are freed
from the presence of the troops of
the Allies is the substance of a
speech that is attributed to the
Kaiser.

In this utterance the Kaiser is
reported to have said that the
war would be ended as soon as
the Germanic armies succeeded in
driving every Russian soldier
out of Galicia and every French
soldier out of German territory.
When that is accomplished,
the speaker said, Germany will
be ready to offer terms of peace
that will include an offer to
evacuate the greater part of Bel-
gium, although a fortified line
along the Meuse will likely be
retained.

As a part of this plan it is
stated that the Germans are
beginning to mass an enormous
number of troops along the
French front with the object of
expelling the French from all the
Alsatian territory that they have
already occupied.

Whatever truth there may be
in these remarks, there is clear
evidence of the existence of a
growing body of public opinion in
Germany in favour of an attempt
to arrange a peace on terms of the
territorial status quo, and also in
favour of retaining the friendship
of the United States by means of
an amicable compromise on the
question of the German subma-
rine warfare. This feeling
seems to explain the continued
delay in the presentation of the
German reply to President Wil-
son's second note on the sub-
ject of the Lusitania affair.—*Japan Advertiser.*

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE SPY BUSINESS.

Warsaw and the Enemy.

Reading through the wires that
arrived during the night, the
feeling that one has is that, at a
frightful cost in German and
Austrian blood, the enemy is
sincerely striving to take a salient
which Russia has not—and never
had—any particular wish to keep.
We quoted in these notes, two or
three days ago, the statements of
recognised military correspond-
ents of Home papers, to the
effect that it was no part of
Russia's original policy to hold
Warsaw at all; and this morn-
ing's Petrograd wire seems to
confirm that by the statement
that "there is a strong opinion
manifesting itself for adopting
the shorter front contemplated by
Russian strategists in 1910."
Germany is making progress;
but what sort of progress, and at
what price? Russia, meanwhile,
shrewd and cool-headed as ever,
is taking no chances; she knows
wherein her weakness lies: want
of ammunition; and she is acting
upon the policy of "he laughs
best who laughs last."

"That Final Blow."

For us in Hongkong, depen-
dents as we are on the scrappiest of
news, the telegrams are apt to have
a sinister flavor unless we bear
in mind the origin of some of the
announcements. Take, for in-
stance, "The real danger is the
western front." This appears
prima facie enough—till we remember
that it is the opinion of the *Daily
Mail*, and therefore hardly the
same thing as an official state-
ment. We have no doubt, of
course, that the German will
"deliver a final blow" on the
Western front; but our enemy probably
believes just as about as much in
his power to do this—as Britishers
do. What we have continually
to bear in mind is that Russia is
doing nothing without consult-
ing her allies, that strategy is an
abstract science which only
soldiers of immense experience
have any chance of mastering
and that a move which, to the
civilian mind, may seem
to betoken weakness or con-
sciousness of temporary defeat is
far more likely to be the throw-
ing of a sprat to catch a mackerel.

The Spy Peril.

If the authorities have been
looking for proof of the danger of
allowing Germans and many
sympathisers to run wild at home,
they apparently have not had far
to look. If we let our minds hark
back, we shall realise that, for
years before war broke out,
Britain was faced at any and
every time with the spy peril.
Now and then one read of a court
case in which the machinations
of one of these unwelcome guests
were revealed; but, as often as
not, quite light sentences were im-
posed, and then the Government
turned over for another snooze,
never dreaming of going to look
for these people, but philosophi-
cally waiting till instances
arose wherein guilt was so
flagrant that even a schoolboy
could not have failed to perceive
it. Even after war began, the
Government had practically
have its nose rubbed in the evi-
dence before it would admit that
German agents of both sexes—
and of sundry nationalities—were
diligently at work. When all
the facts come to be known, one
is quite prepared to find that
the Emden's success, the various
set-backs which our troops on the
Western front have endured,
and even the actual prolonging
of the war were all due, in great
measure, to the work of spies.
And now that a few more of these
oracles to society have been
"roped in," will the officials be
bold enough to do violence to
accepted Exeter Hall principles
by having them shot or, perhaps
better still, by awarding the "cat"
and a life sentence?

PEKING NEWS.

New Ports in Shantung and Inner Eastern Mongolia.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Peking, July 20.

In accordance with the Sino-
Japanese Treaties and Notes,
China agrees to open a certain
number of cities in Shantung and
Eastern Inner Mongolia to Japa-
nese commerce after three months
of the official ratification of the
Treaties in Tokyo. Now the
Chinese Foreign Office has drafted
up the regulations and bye-laws
concerning the opening of new
cities and they will be submitted
to the Japanese Minister for
consultation before they are put
into force. Hence it is believed
no ports can be opened in these
two provinces within this year,
besides a rather big sum of money
will be required for the purpose.

Disturbances in Chaoyang.
Owing to the suppression of
the Opium vice in Jehol, there is
a native disturbance at Chaoyang.
The Government has wired to
General Chiang Kuei-ti ordering
him to suppress the disturbances
as soon as possible so as to pre-
vent them from spreading into
South Manchuria. This affording
another pretext for a certain
foreign Power to demand pri-
vileges from China or open
"negotiations" with China for
police and other rights in Feng-
tien Province.

The Opium Crusade in China.
Mr. Tsai Lai-huang, Social
Commissioner in charge of the
suppression of opium in Kwa-
tung, Kiangsu and Kiangsi Pro-
vinces, has been impeached by
censor for his agreement with
foreign opium merchants in
Shanghai and Hongkong for the
sale of six thousand chests of
Indian drug in order to get
twenty-one million dollars taxes
and as Mr. Tsai was recommended
to the President by Mr. Liang
Shih-yi, Director Gen. of the
Customs Directorate, Mr. Liang is
complicated in it.

On account of Mr. Tsai's action,
the Chinese Press and people
regard Opium Prohibition in
China as going backward to-day,
because the temptation to make
money is too strong nowadays.
The plan of Mr. Tsai is nearly the
same as an Opium Monopoly
because opium is freely sold in
the three Provinces after the pay-
ment of new tax stamps. It is
very interesting to note that this
sort of the pernicious drug is
called "Opium Medicine" so that
habitual smokers are at liberty to
buy the specially-stamped opium
and smoke it in their homes with-
out fearing the officials as long as
they can show that their drug is
provided with the revenue tax
stamps of the Ministry of Finance.
The Chinese Press and people are
biting against the evil practice.

The Chinese Permanent
Constitution.

Peking, July 20.

Mr. Goodnow and Dr.
Wiloughby had an audience with
the President in the Policy to-day
and the drafting of the Chinese
Permanent Constitution was care-
fully discussed by H. E. Yuan
and D. Goodnow. Mr. Li Chi-
shu is expected from Tsingtau in
the course of a few days while
Mr. Wang Jung-pao, Chinese
Minister to Belgium, has telegra-
phed to the President that he is
returning to Peking via the U.S.
A. immediately. Hence it is
hoped that the constitution-draft-
ing conference will commence its
labour on and from the first of
September next in the President's
Palace where the Chief Exe-
cutive has already selected a
suitable hall for this purpose.
Dr. Goodnow, Mr. Wiloughby and
Mr. Nakaya (Assistant of the
Japanese Constitutional Adviser
Dr. N. Ariga) will advise the
Chinese drafters on their im-
portant work.

The majority of the Chinese
Press does not favour the sugges-
tion that the Chinese Permanent
Constitution should be partially
modelled after Japan by combin-
ing the powers of the Japanese
Emperor and the Japanese Pre-
mier to the Chinese President. The
papers are of opinion that the
Japanese are trying their best
efforts to induce China to model
after the so-called Japanese Con-
stitutional Government for certain
alterior designs despite the
fact that China is a Republic and
Japan is a Monarchical State and

"DON."

A Good Performance at the Theatre Royal.

"Don" was staged last night at
the Theatre Royal by the Howitt-
Phillips Company. The author has
put forward in Don a remarkably
clever problem play, in so much
that the run on problem plays by
those who cater for Miss
Horniman and her supporters,
meant weeds being put forward
as healthy problem plants. Out of
the mass of such plots or centres,
the author has taken a line which
keeps the playgoer in doubt as to
what is really going to happen,
until the fall of the curtain. As Don,
a Canon's son, whose depth of hu-
man feeling causes him to break
many ornaments of convention,
Mr. Charles Howitt, was all the
part meant him to be, while
another clever interpretation was
that of the Canon by Mr. Cyril
Lawson. As the Canon's wife,
Miss Lilian Stanbridge was one of
the successes of the evening. She
played her part well in contrast
with Miss Gertrude F. Godart as
Mrs. Sinclair, who appeared to be
at ease in her part only at periods.
As Elizabeth Thompson, Miss
Doris Phillips excelled; herself,
and Cyril Rawdon as General
Sinclair, secured the admiration
of the audience. Miss Beryl
Barraclough, as Ann Sinclair was
a success.
To-night "Milestones" will be
staged.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday
by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V.D.
are as under:—

Joined.
The undermentioned having
joined the Corps, are allotted
Corps numbers and posted as
follows:—No. 1880 Private R. G.
Ross to Scouts Company (No.
Section). No. 1881 Sapper W.
Blyth to Engineer Company.

Parades.
Parades for Saturday, 31st in-
stant. Nil.

Inspection of Arms.
Members of No. 2 Section
Scouts Company will return their
rifles and bayonets to Head-
quarters on Wednesday, 4th
August, for inspection. They will
be ready for re-issue on Thursday
morning, 5th August.

Detail.
Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.—On
duty until morning of 5th August,
H.K.V.R. Next for duty, Scouts
Company. Officer on duty, Capt.
Slova t.

Detention Camp, Kowloon.—
On duty until morning of 5th
August, H.K.V.R. August 5th,
Scouts Company, Capt. Hutchison.
August, 6th, Scouts Company,
Lieut. Murphy. August 7th, No.
1 Section Artillery, Batty, Capt.
Wolfe. August 8th, Left Section
M.G. Co., Capt. Armstrong.
August 9th, Centre Section M.G.
Co., Lieut. Wright. August 10th,
Civil Service Company, Captain
Churchill. August 11th, No. 2
Section Artillery, Batty, Capt. Scott.
Orderly Officer, 5th to 12th
August, Lieut. Danby.
Orderly Sergeant 5th to 12th
August, Sergt. Silas.

they are unanimously insisting
the establishment of a strong and
efficient Central Republican
Government in Peking after con-
stitutional lines to be chiefly
modelled after the U.S. or North
America which is more suitable
for this Country than either the
French or Japanese Constitution.
President Yuan is preparing a
long document dealing about the
existing condition of affairs in
China and the general trend of
events in foreign countries and
also the necessity of drafting up
a constitution to suit the peculiar
situation of this Republic regard-
less of foreign constitutions.
President Yuan has instructed
Vice-President Li Yuan-hang in
his capacity as Chairman of the
State Council or Tsai-chen Yung
to pay his special attention to
this most important matter which
directly concerns the future wel-
fare of the Chinese Republic and
her citizens. Dr. Goodnow has
also submitted his own views and
opinions to President Yuan about
the Constitution.

MESSRS. SETNA'S REPORT.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co., Exporters and Importers, Merchants & Commission Agents issue the following Fortnightly Report under date July 20.

Floods reported in our last report have greatly subsided, but damage done was very enormous. Several of the houses have been washed away and the death toll is too heavy. A relief fund was started here and the Hongkong Government subscribed \$50,000 whilst people subscribed about \$285,000. Distress of the poor class of Chinese is severe, and rice &c are supplied to them. Nearly 15,500 bags of rice and 10,000 of biscuits have already been forwarded to Canton from here. A great deal of damage is done in Honam, as reported by some of the Chinese.

Bengal Opium:—Nothing doing. Market quiet. Clearances nil. Unsold stock:—46 chests of Patna new, 305 chests of Patna old, 31 chests of Benares new, and 90 chests of Benares old, in all about 472 chests. Sold but Uncle Red Stock:—29 chests of Patna new, 123 chests of Patna old, 81 chests of Benares new and 36 chests of Benares old, in all about 270 chests. Reported closing quotations (Nominal per chest) are as under:—

Patna new 9325, Patna old 9260 Benares new 9050, Benares old 8925.

Malwa Opium:—Ruled quiet, no sales reported. Clearances nil. Unsold Stock is estimated at about 519 chests. Sold but Uncle Red Stock is estimated at about 17 chests. Reported closing quotations (Nominal, per Picul) are as under:—

Malwa 90300 to 9400.

Canton:—No sales are reported. Unsold Stock is estimated at about 2,000 Packages. Reported quotations of \$26 to 30 (per Picul).

Laduan Yarn:—Market ruled steady, and sales are reported of about 950 Bales as under:—100 Bales Colaba No. 10 at \$97 per Bale 250 Bales David No. 10a at \$97 per Bale 100 Bales Elphinstone No. 10a at \$94 per Bale 150 Bales Indr-Olins No. 10a at \$90-1/2 per Bale 100 Sun Mill No. 10a at \$97 per Bale 100 Bales China No. 12a at \$97-1/2 per Bale 100 Bales Currimbhoy No. 12a at \$98 per Bale 50 Bales David No. 20a at \$116 per Bale. In all about 950 Bales, comprising of about 700 Bales of No. 10a-200 Bales of No. 12a, and 50 Bales of No. 20a. Unsold and Uncleared Stock is estimated at about 47,000 Bales.

Japanese Yarn:—No sales are reported.

Sundry articles:—Owing to floods we have not much to report. In imports sales are reported of Kismis at \$24 to 25 (per picul), Patchwork at \$110 to 120 (per picul), Gum Olibanum at \$10 to 12 (per picul), Bezor Stones at \$108 to 225 (per catty), and Bombay Onions at \$1.20 cents (per basket). In export a few purchases are reported in Green Beans at \$44 (per picul), White Beans at \$5 (per picul), Fire Crackers at \$31 (per case), and Turmeric at \$71.2 (per picul).

BRITAIN'S NEED OF MEN.

Free Passages to Volunteers from Japan.

The following appeared in the Japan Gazette of June 14.

We are officially informed by the Military Attache to the British Embassy, Tokyo, that free passage over the Russian railways is given to intending recruits for the British Army on their way home.

During the summer months, the route will be via Kiachia to Archangel, and thence by boat.

In connection with the above, an officially recognized Recruiting Committee at Petrograd will furnish recruits with their tickets on from Archangel to London, together with a sum of money sufficient to meet any incidental expenses.

The British Association of Japan, Yokohama Branch, will, so far as their funds admit, assist intending recruits in their journey from Japan to Vladivostok.

Anyone desiring further information relative to enlistment in His Majesty's Forces should apply in writing to the Military Attache, British Embassy, Tokyo.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

Bishop Pozzoni's Circular

The following circular, in connection with the anniversary of the outbreak of war has been issued to the Catholics of Hongkong by the Right Rev. Bishop Pozzoni:—

To the Clergy and faithful of the Vicariate.

Dear Rev. Brethren, and Dear Children in Jesus Christ. The annual Indulgence of Pardonable begins, as you know, at noon on the first of August, not only at the Cathedral, St. Francis' and Rosary Churches but also, this year, in all the other Parish Churches in the Colony. We exhort you all to endeavour, more than in former years, to gain these Indulgences.

As Wednesday, August 4th, is the anniversary of the declaration of war, the object of your application in all your visits should be that God may soon end this terrible war and restore peace to the nations. This is in strict accordance with the intention and expressed wish of our Holy Father the Pope. I suggest that you should apply all your indulgences to those who have died in the war. The practice of interceding for the relief of the souls in Purgatory is one of the most important duties of Christian charity and is most pleasing to our Lord and therefore most fit as a means whereby to obtain the graces which we pray for. The practice of the Holy Communion is one of the principal conditions for the gaining of Plenary Indulgence. We hope, therefore, that none of you will fail to approach the Holy Communion on this occasion. We also hope that none of you will fail to attend the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament which will be held at the Cathedral on Sunday and Monday at 6 p.m.

Hoping you will follow our exhortation, we bless you all in Jesus Christ.

D. POZZONI,

Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong, Catholic Mission.

Hongkong 29th July, 1918.

FOOD PRODUCTION.

Strong Committee Appointed.

The President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has appointed a Departmental Committee to consider and report what steps should be taken by legislation or otherwise for the sole purpose of maintaining and, if possible, increasing the present production of food in England and Wales, on the assumption that the war may be prolonged beyond the harvest of 1918.

The Committee will be constituted as follows:—

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.O.M.G. (Chairman).

The Lord Incheape, G.O.M.G., K.C.S.I.

The Right Hon. Francis D. Acland, M.P.

Mr. Charles W. Fielding, Mr. A. D. Hall, M.A., F.R.S.

Mr. Rowland E. Prothero, M.P., Mr. J. A. Seddon.

The Hon. E. G. Strutt, and Sir Harry C. W. Verney, Bt., M.P.

The Secretary of the Committee will be Mr. H. L. French, of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, to whom all communications should be sent.

The Committee has been appointed for the specific purpose defined in its terms of reference, and it has been asked, should it find that additional powers are necessary, to report in time for legislation to be submitted to Parliament during the present Session. Its functions are quite distinct from those of the Agricultural Consultative Committee appointed by Lord Lucas on the outbreak of war.

The Consultative Committee is a permanent Committee to which the Board refer many subjects connected with practical agriculture, and no alteration in its work or constitution is contemplated; it will continue to advise the Board throughout the duration of the war.

PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation appeared in the Government Gazette of to-day.

Francis Henry May, Governor. By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same:—

Whereas by Section 189 of the Army Act it is enacted that where the Governor of a Colony in which any of His Majesty's forces are serving declares at any time or times that by reason of the imminence of active service it is necessary for the public service that the forces in the Colony should be temporarily subject to the said Act as if they were on active service then on the publication in general orders of any such declaration the forces to which the declaration applies shall be deemed to be on active service for the period mentioned in the declaration so that the period mentioned in any one declaration do not exceed three months from the date thereof:—

And Whereas by declaration made on the 5th day of August 1914 it was declared by Proclamation published in the Government Gazette Extraordinary dated the 5th day of August 1914 to be necessary for the public service that His Majesty's forces in the Colony be subject to the said Act for the period of three months from the date thereof as if they were on active service:—

And Whereas by a Proclamation made on the 4th day of November 1914 the said declaration was renewed for a period of three months from the said 4th day of November 1915:—

And Whereas by a Proclamation made on the 8th day of February 1915 the said declaration was renewed for a period of three months from the said 3rd day of February 1915:—

And Whereas by a Proclamation made on the 30th day of April 1915 the said declaration was renewed for a period of three months from the 3rd day of May 1915:—

And Whereas the said period of three months will expire on the 3rd day of August 1915 Now therefore I Sir Francis Henry May Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same being of opinion that the necessity of His Majesty's forces in the Colony being subject to the said Act continues do hereby declare that by reason of the imminence of active service it is necessary for the public service that His Majesty's forces in this Colony be subject to the said Act for the further period of three months from and after the 3rd day of August 1915.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria Hongkong this 30th day of July 1915.

By Command, CLAUD SEVERN, Colonial Secretary.

God Save The King.

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

No Dissolution During the War.

The Times Parliamentary Correspondent wrote on June 19 as follows:—

It is understood that the Cabinet have decided in principle that the life of the present Parliament ought to be extended for 12 months, and that no municipal elections ought to be held next Nov. There will be legislation at an early date to effect both these objects, as well as to simplify the work of registration this year.

It does not follow from the extension of the term of the present Parliament to January 1917, that the General Election is necessarily postponed until that date, but the danger that has to be guarded against is that under the Parliament Act a dissolution might take place while the war was still in progress.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Some of Our By-products and Specialities.

CORNER BEEF, CORNER PORK, VARIETY OF SAUSAGES, COOKED HAM, DIPPING, LARD, CORNER TONGUES, SMOKED TONGUES, PORK PIES, &C., &C.

WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

In continuation of Government Notification No. 288 of August 3, 1914, Part III (3), the following Table shows the Standard Times at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of August, 1915:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
Aug. 1st, 5.44 a.m.	7.14 p.m.	
" 2nd, 5.44 "	7.14 "	
" 3rd, 5.45 "	7.13 "	
" 4th, 5.40 "	7.12 "	
" 5th, 5.48 "	7.12 "	
" 6th, 5.48 "	7.12 "	
" 7th, 5.47 "	7.11 "	
" 8th, 5.47 "	7.10 "	
" 9th, 5.47 "	7.10 "	
" 10th, 5.47 "	7.09 "	
" 11th, 5.47 "	7.08 "	
" 12th, 5.48 "	7.07 "	
" 13th, 5.48 "	7.06 "	
" 14th, 5.48 "	7.05 "	
" 15th, 5.49 "	7.05 "	
" 16th, 5.49 "	7.04 "	
" 17th, 5.50 "	7.03 "	
" 18th, 5.51 "	7.03 "	
" 19th, 5.51 "	7.02 "	
" 20th, 5.51 "	7.01 "	
" 21st, 5.51 "	7.01 "	
" 22nd, 5.51 "	7.00 "	
" 23rd, 5.51 "	6.59 "	
" 24th, 5.52 "	6.58 "	
" 25th, 5.52 "	6.58 "	
" 26th, 5.53 "	6.57 "	
" 27th, 5.54 "	6.56 "	
" 28th, 5.54 "	6.56 "	
" 29th, 5.54 "	6.55 "	
" 30th, 5.54 "	6.54 "	
" 31st, 5.54 "	6.54 "	

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

July	Tons
1	253
2	265
3	235
4	248
5	249
6	280
7	250
8	256
9	228
10	228
11	238
12	220
13	240
14	222
15	249
16	256
17	275
18	275
19	247
20	262
21	235
22	251
23	230
24	241
25	229
26	228
27	229
28	208
29	224
30	239

Total to 30th inst. 7,298

Daily average 243.27

GERMAN TROOPS RUSHED TO THE FRONT.

Reinforcing the North France Lines.

Rotterdam, June 20.—There is no cessation in the movements of German troops across Belgium. Soldiers continue to arrive in large numbers from the east, and are being sent forward, mainly to Northern France. All the new troops in the last three days have been sent into the fighting line on the northern front.

From Herbesthal, the Customs station in Prussia just over the Belgian frontier and very near to Aix-la-Chapelle, great and 'un-ceasing transport movements are recorded. Through the latter place have passed not only ordinary troop trains but also goods trains packed with soldiers for the western front. These means of transit are supplemented by a succession of large automobiles holding as many men as can be crammed in.

In the opposite direction in the last three days passed enormous numbers of wounded Germans, also a remarkably large proportion of sick. Trains of wounded go through Aix-la-Chapelle only during the night, and strict precautions are taken to keep all but Red Cross workers away from the station. Further proof of the extent of the enemy's losses is provided by the passage of railway vans filled with corpses. These are taken to crematoriums in Eastern Belgium, one near Hasselt.

I learn that 200 heavy guns packed at Courtrai were hastily transported to the district north of Arras.—Manchester Guardian.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE. Siamese Cat (female) left French Consulate, 13 Peak Road, about July 23rd. Good reward to anybody bringing it back.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 9th day of August, 1915, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Area in Acres	Annual Rent	Upper Rent
1	At the corner of Conduit Road and the road leading to the Conduit Road Station.	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	£100	£100
2	At the corner of Conduit Road and the road leading to the Conduit Road Station.	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	£100	£100
3	At the corner of Conduit Road and the road leading to the Conduit Road Station.	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	£100	£100
4	At the corner of Conduit Road and the road leading to the Conduit Road Station.	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	£100	£100
5	At the corner of Conduit Road and the road leading to the Conduit Road Station.	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	£100	£100
6	At the corner of Conduit Road and the road leading to the Conduit Road Station.	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	£100	£100
7	At the corner of Conduit Road and the road leading to the Conduit Road Station.	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	£100	£100
8	At the corner of Conduit Road and the road leading to the Conduit Road Station.	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	£100	£100
9	At the corner of Conduit Road and the road leading to the Conduit Road Station.	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	£100	£100
10	At the corner of Conduit Road and the road leading to the Conduit Road Station.	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	£100	£100

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1915.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, 2nd August, 1915.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1915.

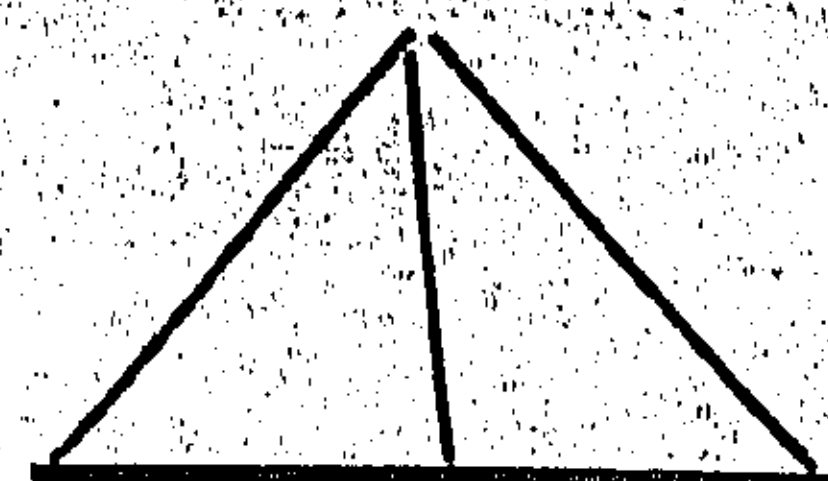
MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, 2nd August, 1915.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1915.



PYRAMID HANDKERCHIEFS

FOR THE MAN OF TASTE

SMART DESIGNS IN WHITE and COLOURS.

NOW SHOWING AT

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 348.

DURING OUR SUMMER SALE.

WE ARE OFFERING

BARAINS

IN OUR

LADIES' SHOE and PIECE GOODS DEPTS. REMNANTS.

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS

and RECORDS.

SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.

CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG and DANCE.

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The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

CHAMPAGNES.

PERRIER-JOUET

1906 VINTAGE.

PRICE PER CASE. 1 DOZ. QUARTS. DUTY PAID \$80.00.

2 " PINTS. " \$83.00.

MOET AND CHANDON'S

DRY IMPERIAL.

PRICE PER CASE. 1 DOZ. QUARTS. DUTY PAID \$74.00.

2 " PINTS. " \$77.00.

GUILLEMART EXTRA DRY.

PRICE PER CASE. 1 DOZ. QUARTS. DUTY PAID \$40.00.

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Tel. No. 135. 8, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

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THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VCEUX ROAD, HONG-
KONG, SHANGHAI: 2-3, Poochow Road, YOKOHAMA:
32, Water Street, MANILA: Manila Hotel.TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" con-
taining sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the
World, will be forwarded free, on application.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	21st Aug.	25th Aug.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensur-
ing a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior
accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in
the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.
Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tas-
manian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,182, Capt. Mitne, R.N.R. will be
despatched for Spore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 16th Aug.The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, July 28, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO
STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 31st JULY.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 1st AUGUST.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Heungshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night Steamer.....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai. Tons 1651. | s.s. Taishan. Tons 1651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 1st AUGUST.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF
at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE OHINA
NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sahnin, 588 tons. | s.s. Nanning, 489 tons.
One of the above steamers for Canton for Wuchow every Friday, Wednes-
day and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LIN, TAN and SANG.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by
electricity. Electric Fans in each Cabin.Further particulars open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of theHONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
(HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier).

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Mishima Maru Capt. Wada	T. 16,000 {THURS., 12th Aug. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shang- hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Awa Maru Capt. T. Hori	T. 12,500 {TUES., 10th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via Manila, Thun- day Island, and Townsville and Brisbane	Shitachi Maru Capt. Tomioka Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 12,500 {TUES., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m. T. 13,500 {TUES., 14th Sept. at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Colombo Maru Capt. Sakamoto	T. 8,000 {FRIDAY, 16th Aug.
BOMBAY via Singa- pore, Malacca and Colombo	Bombay Maru Capt. Terada	T. 8,000 {MONDAY, 22nd Aug.
KOBE & Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura	T. 10,000 {MONDAY, 19th Aug.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 13,500 {SATUR., 14th Aug. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,000 {WEDNESDAY, 14th Aug.

{ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.—
" " Return " 900.	" " Return " 825.—
" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 360.—
" " Return " 605.	" " Return " 550.—

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0

Montreal £60.3.0

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.

1st Return £37.10.—

To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne 1st Single £41.

1st Return £72. 1st Return £73.16.—

To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150. To Kobe 1st Return \$135.

2nd " \$ 90. 2nd " \$ 83.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail.

HAIPHONG	Kaifong	3rd Aug. at 9 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	3rd Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	3rd Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	5th Aug. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	10th Aug. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

S.S. NILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming,"
and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric
fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Ying-
chow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric
light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular
schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving
Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and
Sunday, taking cargo on the rough Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and
Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoid-
ing the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 38.

Hongkong 31st July, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tjimanock	JAVA	in port	JAPAN	6th Aug.
Tjikini	JAVA	2nd Aug.	SHANGHAI	4th Aug.
Tjikembang	JAPAN	2nd Aug.	JAVA	6th Aug.
Tjibodas	JAPAN	9th Aug.	JAVA	10th Aug.
Tjilatjap	JAVA	20th Aug.		

x Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All
steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through
rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 24th Aug. at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	14th Sept. at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	28th Sept. at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	12th Oct. at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£80. " " £96.10.

" " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-
ARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal
Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of
charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ,
PANAMA, CALLAO, LIMA, VALPARAISO, THENOR BY TRANS-
ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 18 knots Friday, 10th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern		9th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Aldenhams	2nd Aug.	23rd Aug.
St. Albans	23rd Aug.	17th Sept.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensur-
ing a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are
lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric
Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the
Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers,
Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halching	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 3rd Aug. at 2.30 p.m.
Halmun	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 6th Aug. at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near
Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

LOGBOOK.

Launched in Great Britain.
During 1914 there were launch-
ed in the United Kingdom 655
vessels of 1,633,553 tons—a de-
crease of 248,000 tons as com-
pared with 1913. The total
number of vessels built abroad
during 1914 was 663, of 1,189,200
tons. The grand total for the
world was 2,852,753 tons, or 480,
000 tons less than in the year 1913.Motor Boats in Shaohsing.
Several detachable 5 h.p. motors
have recently been installed on
boats trading between Shaohsing
and Siehing and have been op-
erating with great success. The
high cost of petrol, on which the
engines run, has somewhat hindered
the development of the trade,
and it is thought that the in-
troduction of a light engine, run-
ning on kerosene, which is plenti-
ful in the district, would meet
with great success.

Fore River Shipbuilding

Corporation.
The Fore River Shipbuilding
Corporation at its own request is
spending \$50,000 in putting in
much stronger turbines than at
first built for the battleship
Nevada, under construction at
its yards. This step was taken
by the shipbuilders because of
the unpleasant experience with
the Curtis turbines which
the company built and installed
on the Argentine battleship
Rivadavia, when it was found
that the buckets were not strong
enough and the metal was serious-
ly weakened by the superheated
steam. The corporation is willing
to shoulder the expense rather
than stand a chance of having to
tear out the turbines and repair
or remodel them after the ship is
ready for service.

Gazette.

Mr. E. Westhall, second officer,
Kwangso, has gone second officer,
Yunnan, Mr. T. D. Collins, second
officer, Yunnan, has gone second
officer, Kalgon.Mr. W. B. Paton, from reserve,
has gone second officer, Chenan.
Mr. O. R. Mechem, chief officer,
Kweilin, has gone chief officer,
Shenking. Mr. W. B. Chilton,
acting chief officer, Shenking,
is on leave.Mr. R. H. G. Ashby, second
officer, Chenan, has gone acting
chief officer, Kweilin.Mr. J. Hibbert has been ap-
pointed second officer, Tungchow.
Mr. W. O. Shepherd, second
officer, Tungchow, is on leave.Captain J. Gibbs, of the Kan-
chow, has gone master, Chung-
king. Captain R. Lewis, of the
Chungking, has gone master,
Kanchow.Mr. E. P. Partridge, chief
officer, Kanchow, has gone chief
officer, Chungking. Mr. O. J.
Thompson, chief officer, Chung-
king, has resigned.

Captain Lindstrom, of the

Kianghsin, is on leave.
Captain J. R. Milligan, of theKiangyu, has gone master,
Kianghsin.Mr. C. J. Thompson is appoint-
ed master, Stanley.

Lung-Hai Railway.

In spite of the outbreak of the
war in Europe and other circum-
stances which have proved un-
favourable to the development of
industrial enterprises in this
country, the construction of the
Lung-Ching-Yu-Hai Railway has
made some progress. The con-
struction of the north-western
section of the line will traverse a
hilly and mountainous region on
the borders of Shensi and Kansu,
and will entail considerable dif-
ficulties and expenditure if the
line is constructed according to
the originally projected route,
the merchants and gentry of Kan-
so have approached the Railway
authorities with the suggestion
that the original plan be abandon-
ed and a new line projected
through the southern frontiers of
Shensi and Kansu. The con-
struction, it is claimed, will be
greatly facilitated; as the country
in those regions is comparatively
level. But this will cause some
needless prolongation of the line,
as the route leading up to Lan-
chow, the north-western terminus
of the railway, is not a direct one
and it will have to wind through
certain districts. When the total
cost and the local conditions of
those districts are taken into con-
sideration, the advisability of
adopting the route now proposed
remains doubtful.Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon, Haddock, Kippers, &c.
ALEXANDRA CAPE

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 31st July at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta	Kumsang	Sat., 31st July at 3 p.m.
W'WEI & Tientsin	Cheongshing	Tues., 3rd Aug. at noon
Kobe & Moji	Kutsang	Tues., 3rd Aug. at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Taksang	Wed., 4th Aug. at 6 a.m.
W'WEI & Tientsin	Chipshing	Fri., 6th Aug. at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 7th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	Onsang	Sat., 7th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hingsang	Sun., 8th Aug. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hingsang	Wed., 11th Aug. at noon

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dulny, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.



R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Radnorshire	28th August.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons, 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 21.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination	Vessel's Name	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles & London	O. of Rangoon	B. L. L.	31, July
Marseilles via Ports	Polynesian	M. M.	7, Aug.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	12, Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Malta	P. & O.	14, Aug.
New York via Ports & Suez Canal	Indrawadi	S. T. Co.	17, Aug.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	28, Aug.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Seattle	Shiwei M.	J. M. Co.	E. of July
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Persia	P. M. Co.	3, Aug.
Via T'ma via K'lung & S'hai B.C.	Seattle M.	O. S. K.	6, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Korea	P. M. Co.	10, Aug.
Vancouver and Seattle	Saikai M.	J. M. Co.	10, Aug.
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	17, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	24, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	China	P. M. Co.	31, Aug.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Sept.
Ports via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28, Sept.
San F'co via M'la & Japan & Co.			

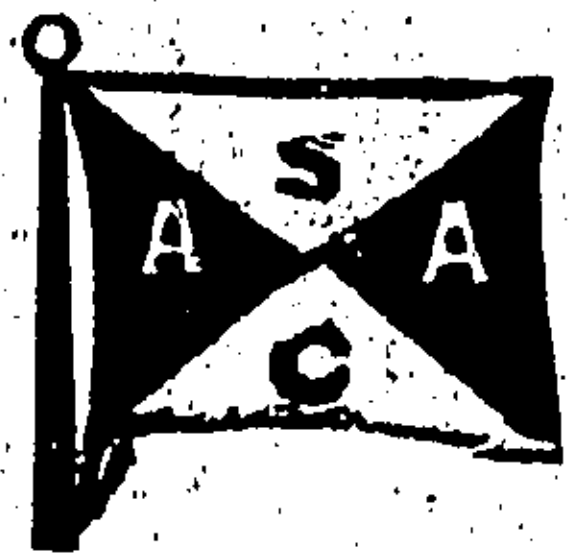
AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	9, Aug.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	17, Aug.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Inaho M.	O. S. K.	2, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	4, Aug.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	5, Aug.
S'pore, Pang, R'goon & Calcutta	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	6, Aug.
Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang, & C.	Tikembang	J. C. J. L.	7, Aug.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	7, Aug.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	9, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Amazon	M. M.	9, Aug.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	10, Aug.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14, Aug.
Mauritius and South African Ports	Madawaska	B. L. L.	25, Aug.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nore	P. & O.	26, Aug.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroem	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjilatjap	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanook	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

The s.s. "INDRAWADI."

on or about 15th August 1915.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Agents.

TO SAIL.

FOR SEATTLE.

The Steamship

"SHINSEI MARU"

will be despatched about the end of July.

For freight and particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1915.

TO SAIL.

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York, via Suez.

For Freight, Passage and Further Particulars, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin and Manila) on the 10th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 2nd August.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA sailed from Yokohama yesterday, via Manila for Hongkong.

The m/s have been transferred to the s.s. AWA MARU of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 1st August.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA arrived at San Francisco on the 20th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Tjimanook, Dut. s.s. 3,510, A.W. Le Roy, 18th July—Java 12th June, Sugar—J. C. J. L.

Fooksang, Br. s.s. 1,687, T. Grant, 23rd July—Moji, 17th July, Gen.—I. C. S. N. Co.

Taiyang, Br. s.s. 1,323, Yamada, 22nd July—C.W. Tao, 14th July, Coal—Doddwell.

Haikang, Br. s.s. 1,362, A. E. Hodgins, 23rd July—Saigon, 19th July, Rice—Chinese.

Tamsui, Br. s.s. 919, J. Cowan, 23rd July—Swatow, 22nd July, Gen.—B. & S.

Shimon, Br. s.s. 1,330, J. Sangster, 23rd July—Saigon, 20th July, Rice—Roy & Co.

Singon, Br. s.s. 1,047, D. G. Mills, 25th July—Haiphong, 22nd July, Gen.—B. & S.

Oriental, Br. s.s. 3,083, Valenani, 25th July—Shanghai, Gen.—P. & O.

Anna, Nov. s.s. 1,017, A. Aranzur, 26th July—Bangkok, 19th July, Rice—Thomson & Co.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s. 987, J. Robinson, 26th July—Tientsin, 21st July, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.

Kumang, Br. s.s. 2,077, E.W. Knight, 27th July—Moji, 22nd July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Persia, Br. s.s. 2,744, J. Hill, 27th July—San Francisco, 25th June, Gen.—R. C. Morton.

Tamon Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,119, D. Nomi, 27th July—Morau, 17th July, Coal—M. B. K.

Nichiren Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,400, S. Suzuki, 28th July—Tourane, 24th July, Gen.—Chinese.

Changchow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Graham Moss, 28th July—Swatow, Gen.—B. & S.

Wingsang, Br. s.s. 1,577, Leshman, 28th July—Manila, 24th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s. 739, Ch. Le Chevalier, 28th July—Haiphong, 27th July, Gen.—A.R. Marty.

Kaifong, Br. s.s. 987, J. B. Evans, 30th July—Hohow, 29th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Shansi, Br. s.s. 1,228, S. Simons, 30th July—Saigon, 26th July, Rice—B. & S.

Taksang, Br. s.s. 977, R. A. Matthews, 29th July—Haiphong, 25th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Onsang, Br. s.s. 1,739, Tough, 29th July—Chingwan, 22nd July, Coal—J. M. & Co.

Kutsang, Br. s.s. 3,110, R. C. D. Bradley, 30th July—Singapore, 24th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yodo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,350, P. Hashimoto, 29th July—Bangkok, 20th July, Gen.—Chinese.

TO SAIL

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

s.s. "MINNESOTA" (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK.)

Capacity 28,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register. Length 680 Feet. Beam 73½ Feet.

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Sails from Hongkong

For SEATTLE via MANILA, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	£36
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	33
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	49.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	46.10
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (Six Months)	109
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	114
Reduced rates to all Points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.	

Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephones, etc.

DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge. Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.

For full information regarding freight and passage apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Prince's Building.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON	City of Rangoon	4th Aug.
LONDON	Kandahar	25th Aug.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th July 1915.

"GLEN LINE"

(MCGREGOR GOW & Co.) Ltd.

For Genoa, London & Hull

For freight and Further Particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1: A.B.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of Light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 6" top bottom	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	110	10' 6" top bottom	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	120	10' 6" top bottom	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
Prince's Dock, No. 4 Kowloon	130	10' 6" top bottom	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
SAI KONG					
Campbell Dock	60	10' 6" top bottom	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
ASBURNER					
East Dock	20	10' 6" top bottom	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
West Dock	20	10' 6" top bottom	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1915.

EFFICIENT SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

The following is a report of Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons on June 23, when he introduced a Bill which is commonly known as the Munitions Bill.

Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, was loudly cheered when he rose to move for leave to introduce a Bill to Make Provision for Furthering the Efficient Supply of Munitions for the Present War and for Purposes Incidental Thereto. He said: I should like to make a statement about the Ministry I have the honour to preside over and its work. I am only concerned with the causes of the shortage in equipment and materials of war in so far as it is necessary to understand them, and with a view to making them productive. That the shortage is serious from the point of view of the standard created by this war is well known. It certainly is known to the enemy. What I want to impress not merely upon the House, but also upon the country, is that the duration of the war, the toll of life and limb levied by it, the amount of exhaustion caused by the war, economic and financial, depends on the supply of munitions which the rival countries can produce to equip their armies. That is the cardinal fact of the situation. In this war the Germans have established a superiority which is due to a predominance of the materials of war. When they are driving the fronts of the Allies before them in any quarter, it is due to the same cause. Where the Allies are making progress in any part of the line it is due to the fact that in that sector of the battlefield the Allies have a predominance in the munitions of war.

We have an undoubted superiority in men—(cheers)—and I am assured by all those who have been at the front that it is not merely superiority in numbers but in the quality of men—(renewed cheers).

Therefore, it is purely a question of equipping them with the necessary amount of material to support their valour in their attacks. The Enemy's Enormous Output. I heard the other day on very good authority and this will give the House an idea of the tremendous preparations made by the enemy for this war, and of the expansion made since the war began, that the Central European Powers are turning out 250,000 shells a day, that is very nearly 8,000,000 a month. The problem of victory for us is how to equal and surpass this tremendous production. The problem of speedy victory is the accomplishment of that aim with the least possible waste of time. Any obstacle, any mismanagement, any hindrance, any indiscipline, any prejudice, or delay in the mobilisation of our resources at the earliest possible moment will postpone victory.

The Problem Before Us. The question which in the Ministry of Munitions we have to set before us is: Can we achieve that purpose? I say we can accomplish the object of not merely equalling the output of the munitions of war of the Germans and Austrians, but we can surpass them if we are in earnest—(cheers). The Central Powers have probably attained something like the limit of their possible output. We have only just crossed the threshold of our possibilities. I have just paid a visit to

France, where I had the privilege of meeting the Under-Secretary of State for War, a man to whose great organisation capacity a good deal of the French successes in the provision of munitions of war is attributable. I am very much assured, not merely as to what France is doing, and can do, but as to what we can do when I consider what France has already accomplished.

What France has Done. Let us consider the position France is in. Her most important industrial provinces were in the hands of the enemy, seventy per cent. of her steel production was in the hands of the enemy. She had mobilised an enormous army, and had withdrawn a very considerable proportion of her population from industry. She is not so great an industrial country as ours. She is much more an agricultural and pastoral country. It is true we have certain disadvantages as compared with France. She has not the same gigantic Navy to draw upon the engineering establishments of the country. She has more complete command over her labour—(cheers). That makes an enormous difference, not merely in the mobility of labour, the readiness to go from one establishment to another, but in the discipline which obtains in the workshop. She has another advantage with her arsenals, which at the date of the outbreak of the war corresponded with the magnitude of her huge army. In addition to that, she had a great trade with other countries in munitions of war, but taking all these things into account, the surplus of our engineering reserves available for producing material of war is undoubtedly greater than that of France, and if we produce within the next few months as much as they are likely to produce, the Allies would be nearly equal to the Powers, but we have an overwhelming superiority in the materials that are essential.

Germany's Pre-War Preparations. That is the first great fact I should like to get into the minds of all those who can render assistance to the country. Germany achieved a military preponderance in material. She accumulated great stores beforehand. She mobilised the whole of her industries after the war, having, in doubt, taken steps before the war so as to be ready for the mobilisation of her workshops immediately war was declared. Her preponderance in two or three essential things should be understood in inviting the assistance of the community to enable us to compete with this formidable enemy. The superiority of the Germans in material was most marked in their guns, in their rifles, and, perhaps, most of all, in their machine guns. These have proved to be about the most formidable weapons in the war. They have almost superseded the rifle, and have almost rendered the rifle unnecessary. I am glad to see a hon. member (Mr. Wedgwood), who will tell us of his experience, and I take the opportunity of felicitating him on his return to this country—(cheers).

The Enemy's Anticipations Realised. The difficulty is that these weapons cannot be improvised in a short time. The machinery for

making rifles and machine guns takes eight or nine months to construct. The Germans had undoubtedly—and we must recognise that we must learn from the enemy when they can give us a lesson—anticipated the character of the war as no other Power had done. They realised that it was going to be a great trench war, and they had procured an adequate supply of machinery applicable to these conditions. The professional mind is essentially very conservative, and there are very competent soldiers even today who assume that this kind of fighting is temporary, and that it will not be long before we go back to the old conditions. But the Germans were fully prepared to batter down the desperate trenches of the enemy with heavy guns and high explosive, and to defend their own trenches with machine guns. That is the story of the war for ten months.

We assumed that victory was our due as a tribute from fate, and our problem is to organise victory and not to take it for granted—(loud cheers). To do that the whole engineering and chemical resources of this country, nay of the whole Empire, must be mobilised. When that is done, France and ourselves alone, without Italy or Russia, can overtop the whole of the Teutonic output for war.

Material, and Machinery Needed. Now this is a question, first of all, of material—material for the shell body, material for the fuse, material for the cartridge-case, material for the explosive. It is very largely a question of machinery, and it is finally—but by no means least important—it is a question of labour. In the first instance, all these questions resolve themselves into a question of organisation. Some material we have abundant supplies of, some we have to husband very carefully, some we must take steps to increase the supply, or otherwise we shall be short at the critical hour. The same thing applies to machinery. We have in this country a vast amount of machinery which is essential to the production of material of war, but then we are short of other machines equally important. It is the old problem of the bottle neck. It is no use getting your fifty part of the machine ready to find that you are stopped by a fifty-first. Therefore, it is a question of organising over the whole field what is essential for supplying the material of war.

What the War Office Did. The plan upon which we had proceeded I explained to the House in a statement I made here in April. We recognised that the arsenals which were then in existence were quite inadequate to supply the new armaments nor yet the old armaments, taking into account the rate at which munition was being spent. We had therefore, to mobilise new sources of supply. The War Office were of opinion that the best method of obtaining that object was to work through the existing firms so as to have expert control of production, and control over companies and workshops which up to that time had had no experience in turning out shells and other kinds of munitions. There was a good deal to be said for that plan. There was first of all the difficulty, unless something of that kind were done, in mobilising the resources at the disposal of the State. The House of Commons have only to consider the position with which the War Office were confronted to see what it meant. The total Army Estimates were 28 millions in a year of peace. They suddenly became 700 millions. That represents not merely 20 or 25 times as much money, but 20 or 25 times as much work. It means more than that. There had to be done under pressure in five, six, seven, or eight months of the war the sort of work which in a business takes years to build up. They came to the conclusion that

the best way of doing that was to utilise the skill of the existing firms to assist them in developing the new resources.

The Limits of the War Office Staff.

The War Office staff are a devoted, hard-working, capable set of men, but there were not enough of them. And there is another consideration which cannot be left out of account: Men quite capable of running an old and long established business on long established lines may not always be adequate to the task of organising and administering a business thirty times its size, and on novel and original lines—(hear, hear). They may be quite inadequate. The armament firms also were inadequate to the gigantic task cast upon them, not merely of organising their own work, but of developing the resources of the country outside. They could not command the staff, and subcontracting has therefore undoubtedly been a failure.

First Result of Organisation.

I will just give one or two illustrations to show to what extent the process of subcontracting failed to develop the whole strength and resources of the community for this purpose. There is one district which I visited the other day where subcontracting was producing something like 10,000 shells a month. That is only in one town, and I give it merely as an illustration, and am confident from what I am told that the quantity will be a quarter of a million or 300,000 a month in a short time. That is the process of inviting all the business men there to organise themselves—(cheers)—and to assist us to develop the resources of their district. They have local knowledge; they have skill, they are on the spot. It saves a good deal of time in avoiding journeys up to London, it saves a good deal of time in the corridors of a Government office—(renewed cheers)—not merely attending interviews, but waiting for interviews, and it saves a good deal of correspondence, which I have always thought was the worst way of doing business—(loud and prolonged laughter).

London Comes to the Rescue.

Take London. London at first sight does not strike you as a place where you could turn out a great quantity of war material, but when you begin to examine it London has an infinite variety of small shops and some fairly large ones doing some of the finest work—that is, the most difficult work of all. I do not know, Mr. Speaker, if I am in order in showing this—(Mr. Lloyd George then exhibited a short piece of metal, which he explained was the fuse of a high explosive), and went on: It is not nearly as complicated as the fuse of the shrapnel. The shrapnel is one of the most delicate and beautiful pieces of machinery—before it explodes—(laughter)—but this is supposed to be simple. Well, now, this takes a hundred different gauges to turn it out. You can get a large number of firms to turn out the shell—to scoop it out. I don't know if that is the technical term. You can get quite a large number of firms to do that, but there are comparatively few who do this kind of work (Mr. Lloyd George indicated the high explosive fuse). It is in that respect that London has come to the rescue—(cheers). Local business men—some of the ablest business men in London—have organised themselves into a committee, and they assure me, and wish me to assure the House, that in a very short time London will be another Woolwich Arsenal. They will be able to turn out a prodigious quantity not merely of shells, but what gives us far greater anxiety, of particular parts of the shell which the firms in other parts of the country cannot supply. That is what has been accomplished by local organisation.

Governing Principles of Organisation.

Now, there are three or four principles which we have laid down in attempting to organise this new Department. First, in order to cope with the difficulties of organising in a few weeks what business men generally take years to build up, you must have the aid of the best business brains available in the country. The second point is this: that failure often comes in these matters from inability to locate to the expert and to the organiser their proper functions. The organiser need not necessarily be an expert—(hear, hear). The expert is very rarely an organiser—(laughter)—at least, the best expert is rarely the best organiser, and the business of the organiser is to make the best use of the expert—(hear, hear). The organiser is the captain and the expert is the pilot. The next principle is this: that once you take on a number of first-class business men to assist you, you must give full scope to their energies—(hear, hear). You must trust them. You cannot work them in blinkers and fetters.

The other point is this: We have found it necessary to secure adequate office accommodation. That is very much more important than it seems at first sight. We have secured offices where those engaged would not be in each other's way, and where business men can come up to town and consult the heads of departments, and have an opportunity of transacting their business without loss of time. That is very important. We have been able to get hold of a very magnificent building. It was designed for the purpose of agriculture—(laughter)—and our first effort was bustling to make that building ready in as short a time as possible. I must say it was a very great achievement in every way, considering the difficulties of the labour market.

An Appeal to the Business Community.

Now all this is vital to the success of an organisation—reproducible as it is for leakage and the prevention of friction and delay. However, I should like to make this appeal to the business community. It takes some time to organise what is practically a new departure. We cannot get into working order immediately, and there will be cases during the first few days, and, perhaps, even the first few weeks, where business is not attended to as promptly as you would expect it to be in a department that was fully organised and where everything is going well. I hope the business community will extend indulgence to the new department in that respect. We will do our very best to improve it as the days go on.

Business Heads of Departments.

We have secured the aid of a very large number of business men. Many business men are engaged in directing and organising their own business, which is as important in a state of war as the organising of this office. We propose to utilise them to the full, first, in the Central Office, to organise it; secondly, in the localities to organise our resources there; and thirdly, we propose to have a great Central Committee of business men to aid in coming to the right conclusions in dealing with the business community. Where you have got a number of strong men who have got in the habit of directing their own businesses there is a danger of them getting in each other's way. Therefore, our method has been to give to each man his task. One man is looking after metals, another after explosives, another after machinery, another after plant, another after local organisation, and others are looking after labour, chemicals, and so on. But I am glad to say that in each of these departments real progress is being made in spite of the short time which we have been occupied in the work of reorganisation.

Present Production of High Explosives.

With regard to explosives I have already referred to the department so ably organised by Lord Moulton and his assistants—(cheers). I said that he and his department have turned out a sufficient quantity of high explosives, not merely to supply ourselves, but also to assist our Allies. That statement has been taken to refer to high explosive shells. I referred to high explosives. I adhere to that statement. The whole of the Munitions Department except explosives has been under the very able direction of Sir Percy Girouard, and I am very fortunate in having secured his services—(cheers). But no staff, however able, could adequately cope from the centre with the gigantic and novel character of the operations which must be put through during the next few weeks if the country is to be saved.

Munition Areas.

We have, therefore, decided to organise the country in districts. Up to the present we have divided the country into ten

munition areas. Each of these areas we have placed under a committee of management of local business men, with local knowledge. At a proper centre in each of these areas there will be Offices of Munitions attached to headquarters, where specifications, samples, and so forth will be available. That is of first-class importance. Wherever I went one of the first things business men said to me was: "Tell us what you want us to do—(cheers). We are all ready and willing. We are all eager, and it is not a question of our having any disinclination to place our workshops at your disposal, but we want to know exactly what it is you are asking for"—(cheers). The demand for specifications, samples, and so forth comes from every part of the country, and we are doing our best to supply it. What is forgotten too often is this, that shell-making and the making of machine guns, or part of machine guns, is an absolutely new business to the vast majority of these people. British engineers can adapt themselves as readily as engineers in any other country to any new work, but they cannot do it without seeing it, and without getting full specifications. Every opportunity has been given to them to go to any Government arsenal, or to the arsenals at Elswick, or to those of Messrs. Vickers, Maxim, and the rest, but they naturally want to see those things in their own divisions, where they can go and see for themselves what it is that the Government are asking for.

Local Clearing Houses.

Associated with this branch of the Ministry—the local committees—there will be an expert engineer, whose business it will be to help the local committees in the surrounding districts, and a general organising secretary. The representatives of the War Office and the Admiralty will be associated with each of these centres, which will act as a clearing-house for work, labour, and information. They could assist in dealing with local difficulties, and advise and help generally, and we feel confident that we can rely on the patriotic co-operation of the chief leaders of our engineering industry, capital, and labour, in the organisation of the country upon these principles.

Decentralisation.

I am relying very considerably on the decentralisation which I have outlined. There is no time to organise a central department which will be strong enough and sufficiently well-equipped to make the most of the resources of each district. It cannot be done. Therefore, the only possible way of doing it in a short time—because time counts materially here—(hear, hear)—and the time that is lost is full of possibilities of disaster—when time is so important

and there is only one way of organising the resources of the country efficiently within the time at our disposal, and that is that each district should undertake to do the work for itself, that we should place at their disposal everything that a Government can in the way of expert advice, and of material, specification, and samples. But we must rely on the great business men of each locality to do the organisation in these districts for themselves; and they are doing it—(cheers).

Some of the Difficulties.

I should like to point out two or three of the difficulties in order to show the steps that are taken to overcome them. The first difficulty, of course, is the difficulty of material. As I pointed out, there is material of which we have abundance in this country, but there is other material which you have to husband very carefully, and there is material on which you have to spend a considerable sum of money to develop it at a later stage. I think it might be necessary for the State ultimately to take complete control of the metal market so that valuable materials should not be wasted on non-essential work—(hear, hear).

To a certain extent we have done that. A good deal of work has been done already. During the last few weeks a very able man at the head of this question of metals has been working hard, and he has achieved very notable results in the way of mobilising our raw material. I cannot attach too high a degree of importance to the Ministry being regularly and accurately informed of the stocks of raw or semi-manufactured materials in the country. This information is essential if we are with any degree of accuracy to follow the past, present, and future output of many classes of munitions. With this object in view the Department will ask for monthly returns from all concerned, and in the Bill there will be a clause dealing with the question of returns to the Department.

Warnings.

I must call attention also to another point in this respect. I am sorry to say that there are indications of the holding up of supplies in certain quarters for higher prices—(hon. members "Shame")—and that this is causing serious delay.

Attention has been drawn to a tendency on the part of various contractors to delay deliveries of old and running contracts; apparently with the object of using the necessities of the moment to secure better prices.

These practices must in the vital interests of the nation be brought to an end—(loud cheers).

If there were a shortage of material in any one particular the whole business of turning out the necessary articles stops. It does not matter how insignificant it may appear: the shortage in one particular is enough to delay the whole output. Therefore, it is very much too serious for any practices of that kind to be allowed to go on—(cheers).

Coal Production.

I should like to say a word with regard to raw material for explosives. We are building factories so that the expansion of the manufacture of explosives shall keep pace with requirements. In this respect I should like to deal with the matter of keeping up our coal supplies in this country—(hear, hear). It is the basis of all our high explosives, and if there is a shortage for any reason the consequences would be very calamitous. I don't think I am putting the case too highly. It is no diminution of the present output; it is important that there should be an increase. And there should be a considerable increase in the output of a particular quality of coal—(hear, hear)—and the time that is lost is full of possibilities of disaster—when time is so important

(To be Continued.)

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

FRESH GERMAN MOVEMENT IN FLANDERS REPULSED.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

July 30, 6.05 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that there has been a hand grenade battle the whole night long, near Suhez and the Labyrinth. Elsewhere there has been cannonading and there have also been mine explosions. An engagement at Barenkopf continued into the night with great obstinacy, and a fresh German movement was repulsed.
A communique says: Our curtains of fire inflicted heavy losses.

OPIUM WORTH \$8,000.

Big Haat, at West Point.
At the Police Court, this morning four Chinese were charged by Inspector P. O'Sullivan with having in their possession, unlawfully, on board a cargo boat in the Harbour, 1,800 taels of raw opium worth \$8,000.
Mr. Otto Kong Sing defended the fourth defendant.
The case was adjourned.

THE POST OFFICE CASE

Second Defendant Discharged,
First Bound over.

The case of alleged thefts of books and receiving of the same, the property of the Post-master General, was again brought before Mr. Lindell, at noon to-day. His Worship found the evidence was not sufficiently corroborated to permit of conviction and dismissed the second defendant. The first defendant who pleaded guilty to stealing the books, was bound over to come up for judgment when called upon in two sureties of \$200.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA.

Handicaps.
A Class:—Once round; Ping Ping 157, Sammie 157, Mascotte 157, Shabrang 155, Lorenzo 154, Saxon Chief 150, Soldier 148, Duke Dahlia 146.
B Class:—Once round; Kukri 160, Wild Cat 155, Borda Chief 155, Beattok 155, Tinker 150, Alverstock 148, Winning Hazard 146, Aircraft (Jaipur Chief) 146.
1 1/2 Mile: Aldwych 158, Maybey 156, Roman Chief 155, Lorenzo 154, Shabrang 153, Mascotte 150, Saxon Chief 150, Sunlight 150, Kukri 150, Duke Dahlia 149, Borda Chief 146, Tinker 146, Wild Cat 146.

"SPECIAL" CONGRATULATED.

Chinese Meets with Fatal
Accident.

Yesterday two members of the Chinese section of the Police Reserve, very promptly attended to a Chinese, who it is alleged, was knocked down and injured by a dust cart. The injured man was conveyed by the "special" to the Government Civil Hospital. He was in an unconscious state when he arrived, and died very shortly after admission. Special constable Bl. Poon-why, was brought before the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police this morning, and complimented on his promptness in bringing the unfortunate man to the hospital.

REGULATION PROHIBITING TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

The following Regulations, published in the Gazette made by His Majesty's Minister and hereby declared to be urgent, are published for general information.

Whereas Great Britain is at War with Germany, with Austria-Hungary, and with Turkey.

And Whereas His Majesty the King, has, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, issued a Proclamation prohibiting any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the British Dominions to trade with the Enemy.

And Whereas His Majesty the King has, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, issued a Proclamation applying, as therein provided, as from the 28th day of July 1915 the Proclamations against Trading with the Enemy to trading by British subjects with any person or body of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Persia or Morocco.

And Whereas by the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, and by the "Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914," provision has been made with respect to penalties for Trading with the Enemy and other purposes connected therewith.

And Whereas in accordance with the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, and the China Order in Council, 1904, made thereunder, His Majesty's Minister in China has power conferred upon him to make as therein provided Regulations for the peace, order and good Government there of British subjects, as defined by the said Order.

And Whereas by King's Regulations No. 17 of 1914 (The Treasonable Insurance Regulations, 1914) provision was made for the summary trial and punishment of any person subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China committing offences in regard to prohibited insurance as therein defined.

And Whereas it is expedient that King's Regulations should now be made extending to all persons firms and corporations subject to the aforesaid jurisdiction, and in so far as circumstances admit, the prohibitions and conditions set out in the said Proclamations and to provide penalties for breaches thereof.

It is hereby Ordered as follows:—

1. In the construction of these Regulations the following words shall have the meaning hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant thereto, that is to say:—

"Outbreak of war" means 11 p.m. on August 4th, 1914, in relation to the German Empire, midnight on August 12th, 1914, in relation to Austria-Hungary, November 5th, 1914, in relation to Turkey, and the colonies and dependencies of these Powers respectively.

"Enemy Country" means the territories of the German Empire, of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, together with all the respective colonies and dependencies thereof, and the territories of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, other than any territory in the occupation of His Britannic Majesty or of his Allies.

"Enemy" means any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, and any person or body of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia or Morocco. In the case of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country.

"Person" means British subject, firm or corporation.
1. Any person subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China who:
1. Pays any sum of money to or

for the benefit of an enemy; or
2. Compromises or gives security for the payment of any debt or other sum of money with or for the benefit of an enemy; or
3. Acts on behalf of an enemy in drawing, accepting, paying, presenting for acceptance or payment, negotiating or otherwise dealing with any negotiable instrument; or
4. Accepts, pays, or otherwise deals with any negotiable instrument which is held by or on behalf of an enemy having at the time of such acceptance, payment, or dealing reasonable ground for believing that such instrument is held by or on behalf of an enemy; or
5. Enters into any new transactions, or completes any transaction already entered into, with an enemy in any stocks, shares or other securities; or
6. Directly or indirectly supplies to or for the use or benefit of, or obtains from, an enemy country or an enemy, any goods, wares or merchandise, or directly or indirectly trades in or carries any goods, wares or merchandise destined for, or coming from, an enemy country or an enemy; or
7. Permits any British ship to leave for, enter or communicate with, any port or place in an enemy country; or
8. Enters into any commercial, financial or other contract or obligation with or for the benefit of an enemy; or
9. Takes part in any act or transaction prohibited under any Proclamation dealing with the subject of trading with the enemy issued by His Majesty after the 25th day of June, 1915, and published in the manner provided by the Principal Order for the publication of King's Regulations.

Commit an offence and shall be liable, upon conviction, for each such offence to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, or to a fine not exceeding \$50 or to both.

III. Where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, allied or neutral territory—not being neutral territory in Europe, China, Siam, Persia or Morocco—transactions by or with such branches shall not be treated as transactions by or with an enemy. Provided, however, that transactions hereafter entered into by any person resident, carrying on business, or being in China.

(a) in respect of banking business with a branch situated outside the United Kingdom of an enemy person, firm or company; or
(b) in respect of any description of business with a branch situated outside the United Kingdom of an enemy bank; shall be considered as transactions with an enemy.

Provided that acceptance, payment or other dealings with any negotiable instrument which was drawn before the date of these Regulations shall not, if otherwise lawful, be deemed to be a transaction hereafter entered into within the meaning of this paragraph.

IV. If any company incorporated under the Ordinances of the Colony of Hongkong and keeping a local register within the limits of the Principal Order, contravenes the provisions of Section 4 of the Ordinance of that Colony entitled "Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinance 1915" such company shall be guilty of a breach of these Regulations and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50.

V. (1) Any sum which, had a state of war not existed, would have been payable and paid to or for the benefit of an enemy, by way of dividends, interest or share of profits, shall be paid by the person by whom it would have been payable into an account

to be entitled "The Enemy Dividends Account" at such incorporated bank, or banks, as the Minister shall by public notice appoint. Any sum so paid into "the Enemy Dividends Account" shall not be dealt with save on an order of the Supreme Court.

Any payment required to be made under this regulation shall be made:—

(a) within fourteen days after the commencement of these Regulations if the sum, had a state of war not existed, would have been paid before such commencement.

(b) in any other case within fourteen days after it would have been paid.

(2) If any person fails to make any payment within the time mentioned in this Regulation, he shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding \$50 or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months, or to both.

(3) The expression "dividends, interest or share of profits" for the purposes of this Regulation means any dividends, bonus or interest in respect of any shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock or other obligations of any Company, any interest in respect of any loan to a person carrying on business for the purposes of that business, and any profits or share of profits of such a business, and, where a person is carrying on any business on behalf of an enemy, any sum which, had a state of war not existed, would have been transmissible by a person to the enemy by way of profits from that business shall be deemed to be a sum which would have been payable and paid to the enemy.

VI. Where an act constitutes an offence both under these Regulations and under the Law of England as applied by the Principal Order, the offender shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished under either these Regulations or the Law of England as aforesaid, but shall not be liable to be punished twice for the same offence.

VII. A prosecution for an offence under this Regulation shall not be instituted except by or with the consent of the Crown Advocate:—

Provided that the person charged with such an offence may be arrested and a warrant for his arrest may be issued and executed, and such person may be remanded in custody or on bail notwithstanding that the consent of the Crown Advocate to the institution of the prosecution for the offence has not been obtained, but no further or other proceedings shall be taken until consent has been obtained.

VIII. (1) Any Court established under the Principal Order on being satisfied on information on oath laid on behalf of the Minister, that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence under these Regulations has been or is about to be committed by any person, may issue a warrant authorising a British subject appointed by the Minister or by any Consul Officer in his own district and named in the warrant to inspect all books or documents belonging to or under the control of that person, and to require any British subject able to give any information with respect to the business or trade of that person to give that information, and if accompanied by an officer of the Court, to enter and search any premises to which the jurisdiction of the Court extends and which are used in connection with the business or trade, and to seize any such books or documents as aforesaid.

(2) If any person having the custody of any book or document inspection of which has been authorised under this Regulation refuses or wilfully neglects to procure it for inspection, or if any such person who is able to give any information which may be required to be given under this Regulation re-

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments appeared in the Government Gazette of July 31.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to make the following appointments, with effect from the 1st August, 1915:—Lieutenant-Commander Arthur Edward Davay, R.N.R., to be First Boarding Officer, Lieutenant Aitken Welsh Daily, R.N.R., to be Second Boarding Officer, and Mr. Charles James Thomson to be Master of the Steam Tug Stanley.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to re-appoint Mr. Chan Kai Ming to be a Member of the Sanitary Board for a further term of three years, with effect from the 18th April, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognise, provisionally and pending the receipt of instructions from His Majesty's Government, Señor Don Salvador M. Cervera as Consul for Peru in Hongkong.

RATES.

No. 348.—It is hereby notified in the Gazette that at the next meeting of the Legislative Council a resolution will be moved as follows:—Resolved by the Legislative Council that the percentage on the valuation of tenements payable as rates on the under-mentioned lots be altered as from the 1st July, 1915, as follows:—Shaukiwan Marine Lots Nos. 1 to 10 (both inclusive), from 12 per cent., to 10 per cent. Shaukiwan Inland Lot No. 408, from 12 per cent., to 10 per cent.

fuses or wilfully neglects when required to give that information, shall, upon conviction, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, or to a fine of \$50 or to both.

IX. Where any company has entered into a transaction or has done any act which is an offence under these Regulations, every director, manager, or secretary or other officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the transaction or act shall be guilty of an offence under these Regulations and shall, upon conviction, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, or to a fine not exceeding \$50, or to both.

X. Nothing in these Regulations shall be deemed to prohibit payments by or on account of enemies to persons resident, carrying on business, or being in His Majesty's Dominions if such payments arise out of obligations, other than those of or relating to insurance or re-insurance of whatever nature, entered into before the outbreak of war.

XI. Nothing in these Regulations shall be deemed to prohibit anything which may at any time hereafter be expressly permitted by licence granted by His Majesty or by a licence given on behalf of His Majesty or by a Secretary of State or given on the like behalf by the Minister, whether such licence be specially granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.

XII. The Trading with the Enemy Regulations 1915 made on January 29th, 1915, are hereby repealed as from the 26th day of July, 1915.

XIII. These Regulations may be cited as the "Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Regulations 1915."

J. N. JORDAN,
His Britannic Majesty's Minister.
Peking, July 12th, 1915.

THE KWANG TUNG RE- LIEF FUND.

Subscription List No. 14.

The Tang Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund. T. T. from Mr. Jung Wa of Los Angeles \$2,000.00.

Yee Tak Girls School 510.66.
Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist 300.00.

Per Kwong Wa Hospital collection No. 11. 238.45.
Yee Kang School 242.00.

Per Messrs. Kum Wo Chan from the natives of the Kuk Chan Tai Po village in Heungshan District 218.87.

Per Mr. O. W. Fulcher and other from the Chuk Kwan School 87.24.

The following subscribed \$50.
Messrs. Nam Mow, Mr. F. P. Tait, Messrs. Tung Fat, Yee Chan, Mr. Lo Tsz Chuen, Wong Pik Chuan, Miss Li Wai Chi, Compradore to W. R. Loxley & Co., Mr. Lum Pat Nam, Leung Chak Chuan 2nd contribution.

Per Mr. O. W. Fulcher & others from the Chuk Kwan school, \$30.61.

Tung Yue Tung Club, \$36.
Messrs. Shuang Sun, \$35.73.

The following subscribed \$30.
Messrs. Yua Sang Cheung, Yee Leong, Kang Lun, Mrs. Ha Pat Tai, Messrs. Kwong Fook Hing, Sui Cheong, Mr. Ma Kai Mes, Mr. Lo Lai Chuen.

The following subscribed \$25.00 Messrs. G. E. Warren & Co. Lap Kee, Mr. Ng In Ting, Mr. Leung Yuen Sang, Mr. Lum Yue Tat, Mr. Lsi Chak Tong, Messrs. Kwong Wing Cheong, Mr. Lo Cheung Ip, Mr. Fung Ngok Nam, Messrs. Ching Tai Passengers of the Tang Wo Coy's Wo Yik Junk \$23.20.

The following subscribed \$20.00.—Messrs. Shan Tai, Kwong Wa Loong, Fook Wing, Wing Chuan Chan Kee, Mr. Cheuk Tso-chan, Messrs. Yee Cheong, Yik Wo Tai, Kwong Man Loong, Kwong Nam Sang, Yan Cheong, Yee Lee, Wing Lee, Fook Wo Tai, Wing Tung Cheong, Yee Tak, Mr. Kwong San Chiu, Hung Chung Ming, Wong Fai Tong, Yeung Tsz Hing, Chau Chik Cheung, Messrs. Kum Lun Cheong, Tung Yue Tai, Chau Kee Chan, Ying Tai, Kwong Hop Loong, Wa Sang, Kwong Wing Cheong, Chan Cheong Kee, Kwong On Kee, Po Sham On, Tai Cheong Shing, Kwong Tai, Sai Lun, Tai Lun, Hop Cheong Loong, Lun Cheong, Ching Wa, Tai Cheong, Yust Shing Loong, Wa Yik Cheong, Wa Fung Tai, Wing Loong Company, Messrs. Nam Hing Yuen, Chan Cheong, Kwong Yik Loong, Tin Fat, Po Yuen, Wai Sun Obar, Tei Fong, Miss Cheng Sz Ku, Messrs. Tai Shing, Kwong Cheong Loong, Mr. Ma Mak Leung, Su Sai Sang, Messrs. Shu Loong, Messrs. Sui Heung Yuen, Messrs. Sang Cheong Tai, Messrs. Wang Yee, Messrs. Sai Lee, Messrs. Sun Hing Loong, Po Kwong Company, Messrs. Wing Hing Messrs. Sang Loong, Messrs. Wing Cheong, Messrs. Tung Cheong, Mr. Wong Lai Sang, Messrs. Chung Sun Hang, Messrs. Sing Fat, Mr. Cheuk Chan Sang.

Already acknowledged \$320.194.18.

Total \$326,375.94.

THE CANTON FIRE.

Ten acres is judged to be the extent of ground laid waste by the recent terrible fire in Canton city. Insurance losses are, of course, exceedingly grave, though less so than was at first feared. Happily the large wholesale shops in the vicinity were not reached by the flames and thus much valuable property was spared.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Filipino View of Present Situation.

The following is a contribution on Philippine Island conditions from the viewpoint of a Filipino, Juan F. Salazar, formerly a Manila newspaper man and now living in San Francisco. It deals particularly with the American policy, or lack of policy, in reference to the future of the islands.

"Editor, *The Chronicle*: I am a Filipino and some time ago I read your timely editorial on America's Philippine policy with more than passing interest. I am pleased to see that a part of the American press takes an interest in our national question. Lamentable, but true, is the fact that the American people as a whole regard the Philippine question with a frigid indifference and a sort of reckless unconcern. They fail to have a sympathetic grasp of the situation and are out of touch with sentiment at home. For years Americans have had a long-distance view of the Philippine problem from a false perspective and thus have been misunderstood and misrepresented in this country.

"So far nothing practical and palpable has been done for the final settlement of this question. Nothing has been accomplished by the strenuous efforts of the Boston anti-imperialists, the recent establishment of a Philippine Society in New York has only given negative results and not even Quezon's dauntless diplomacy, if it may be called diplomacy at all, could move the little giants of Congress and the major gods of the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington.

"From the historic days of McKinley America's policy in the Philippines has been a rolling stone, drifting and unsettled. Our problem can not be solved by a mollycoddle policy of watchful waiting. It requires some red-blooded action and transcend ant thinking on the part of the American people. I therefore agree with *The Chronicle* in urging a definite and specific policy in the islands, as it is high time for Americans to subject the Philippine problem to the cold and calculating scrutiny of reason that comes with afterthought.

"Washington officials are in different to the growing complexities of our national question. They seem to ignore that with the European war new factors have entered into Asia's problem vitally affecting America's policy in the Orient. And there is another important phase to be considered—the present movement toward Pan-Orientalism seeking to establish a strong and unified federation of all Oriental countries, with Japan as leader, and forcing an Asiatic Monroe doctrine. Asia for the Asiatics.

"Apropos of this, I am not one of those who share the alarmist view in the jingoist nightmare that Japan would grab the Philippines the moment we are granted independence. Those who talk of Japan's policy of 'peace and plunder' are influenced by a morbid penchant for sensationalism. Japan needs a place in the sun, but she wants a commercial and not territorial expansion. Korea, Tsing Tau and Formosa are sufficient to hold the outflow of her increasing population.

"That the Philippines would only be a white elephant to Japan has been stated by Japanese statesmen and distinguished publicists such as Adachi Kinoshuke. Furthermore, Japanese can take possession of the islands to-day if they want to. Nogai's epoch-victory at Port Arthur could be repeated at Manila in a shorter length of time. As regards Filipino aspirations, I can say that all our political parties are for independence, although with variant views.

"We have the Progreista party, the natural outgrowth of the realignment of the resurrected federals. They are for a temporary protectorate, with a view to ultimate or eventual independence. They are the most conservative, their policy being the attainment of independence through progressive evolution. Then we have the Nacionalistas, who favour immediate independence with neutralization. This party is now in power.

"The Democratic Nacionalistas, patterned after the Bull Moosers of America, are also working for independence and social justice legislation. And last, but not least, are those red-headed radicals clamoring for the restoration of the Philippine republic in whatever means or in whatever form."

"The case of battered and bleeding Ilium has weakened the Filipinos' faith in Ewing Wineslow's howitzer-shattered dreams of the Philippines' neutrality. A relation such as that existing between Canada and Great Britain has been proposed, but some have scoffed this suggestion on the ground of racial and temperamental incompatibility. The Filipinos have pinned their hopes for political redemption on the Democratic party, but they are now beginning to look askance. Governor-General Harrison has inaugurated a policy of blundering benevolence in the Philippines and has made no notable improvements on the ultra-extravagant administration of his Republican predecessor. The legislative obstetric of Representative William A. Jones of Virginia, failed to give birth to a successful and satisfactory bill. The Jones independence bill now pending before Congress was a lamentable miscarriage, unacceptable to sober thinking and clean minded Filipinos.

"There are no tribal and racial antagonisms in the Philippines such as you have given tongue in your editorial. The so-called non-Christian tribes constitute but a small portion of our population, and Commissioner Winfred T. Denison, the new Secretary of the Interior, has tacitly inaugurated a policy of harmonious co-operation between the large Christian population and these mountain tribes. The Sultan of Sulu, a mere potentate, was recently feted and banqueted in Manila and a similar reception awaits Speaker Quezon at Zamboanga.

"The Filipinos are peaceful and law-abiding by nature. We read the Spanish translations of Trevelyan, Bernhardi and Niezsche for amusement and not for instruction. We are not possessed of that national vendetta, so generally characteristic of Central and South America, where tacit protectors are in constant grips of recurrent chronic revolution.

"The violent riots so common in Japan, are conspicuous by their absence in the Philippines. I was in Manila last Christmas when that famous revolutionary force took place, and I can say that the reports received in this country concerning the upheaval were of colour and too much overdrawn, perhaps to inspire the headline artists of the yellow sheets. It was nothing in comparison with Colorado's labour troubles.

"It has been claimed that the abandonment of the islands would mean a no her fickle and insubordinate Mexico. Nothing more preposterous! Ours is not a country like Mexico, where governments are no sooner set than upset. The Philippine Republic proclaimed at Malolos was doing well for about a year and its peaceful existence was only cut short by the officious intervention of American policy, which I am sure President Wilson would not countenance to-day.

"Of course, the Filipinos are no saints, and hence they are not immune from political corruption and other social maladies. Political corruption, like crime and disease, exists everywhere, especially in democratic countries. Was it not Colonel Henry Waters, who, during the Solzer trial at New York, remarked that the Americans of that city are hopelessly incapable of self-government? However, we must not forget that corruption of any kind is essential to progressive evolution.

"And, harking back to the subject of revolutions, what are they in the last analysis, but the unmistakable reflex of a people's incurable desire for a political transmutation and a social reformation. The French revolution brought forth the greatest European republic, and when America boasts of her freedom to-day, she must remember those valiant heroes whose blood has made sacred and glorious the names of Valley Forge and Bunker Hill. The Chinese revolution has freed that country from the shackles of Manchu traditions and has

served to give us an example of republicanism in the Orient. When Mexico emerges from her present state of political convulsion she will have the fortified strength of either Brazil or Argentina. Portugal's upheaval and Enyland's recent ministerial metamorphosis show that 'improvement will have to be taught by troublesome experience.' And India, like Poland, is awakening to the fact that revolutions are a biological necessity."

"I have the impression that *The Chronicle* is on the fence on the question of race superiority and this is why I do not see the reason of its inconsistent suggestion that our political status should be determined after the masses have become civilized. The American masses need civilizing and schooling as much as the Filipino masses. It may be interesting for Americans to know that the Santo Tomas University, established in Manila in 1911, is many years older than either Yale or Harvard, and that the Filipino race is dim in cultural endowments which are now being developed by a practically efficient system of public instruction. We can boast of no cabinet sculptor, no futurist painter and no post-impressionist musician. But what we have accomplished in science, art and industry as exhibited at the Panama-Pacific Exposition has already evoked the enthusiastic laudation of prominent exposition visitors.

"For over three centuries we have imbibed the venerated language of the Bible and have reared a robust spirituality. We have learned touch practical wisdom from the get-rich-quick philosophy and acrid materialisms of our Yankee brothers, among whom are to be found magistrates and financiers of pyramidal fame. We are amalgamating American methods with Filipino ideas and this has tended to strengthen dynamic forces bolstering up our moral structure.

"The ethical development of our people, like that of any other nation, is not without its defects. For example, there is much to be admired and much to be condemned in the boasted intellectual attainments of the Teutons. And so, limited though our sphere of enlightenment may be, it is a matter of national pride for us to know that there is much difference between Malayan mentality and German Kultur as there is between boiled rice and suet-kut.

"The advent of the Spaniard and the American gave a tonal quality to our physical disposition, and through this racial assimilation we have unconsciously inherited a sort of amorphous internationalism.

"Such are the Filipino people. Such are the Philippine, a land where the chastened and softening humanity of the Malay is being harmoniously blended with the stern and unbending vitality of the Anglo-American. Here East meets West, not as they meet in India, China, and Japan, where the plodding missionary has yet to battle against the Mohammedan and Buddhist idolatry. No, here the mellow temperament of the Latin is keyed up and the gamut of our national consciousness with the best of Puritan traditions. We dream and visualize a new birth.

"The meteoric progress of Japan and the sudden awakening of China are the genesis of an Oriental renaissance. The number of Japanese professors is increasing and the penetrating idealism of Rabindranath Tagore, who won the Noble prize for literature carries a message to humanity from India. The present world cataclysm that has thrown Europe into a deplorable state of moral decomposition seems to give weight to Wu Ting-fang's paradoxical prognostic that the effete East will have to civilize the West over again.

"The news of Secretary Bryan's withdrawal from the Cabinet will undoubtedly be received in the Far East with grave concern, especially in the Philippines, where it will presumably cause a ripple in the eddies of our political affairs. The Filipinos have an endearing affection for the former Secretary of State. Bryan toured the islands some years ago and his pro-independence utterances had the soothing effect of a safety valve on our people. He was largely instrumental in nailing down the independence plank

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Parades.
Central Police Station 5.30 p.m. Tuesday, Aug. 3rd Chinese Company. Nos. 2, 3, and 4 Platoons under Crown-Sergeant Mow Fung for marching exercises. Recruits under Crown-Sergeant J. M. Wong.

Thursday, Aug. 5th Recruits of Portuguese Company under Crown-Sergeant C. M. S. Alves.

D. S. P.'s Office.
P. C. Chau, of the 1st Chinese Company, is appointed orderly Room Clerk, and will in future be on duty at the D. S. P.'s Office daily.

All letters and chits sent to the D. S. P. with reference to Police Reserve matters must in future be marked with the word "Police" in the top left-hand corner. If immediate attention is required they must also be marked "Urgent."

Peak Caps.
Peak Caps will be worn by men doing night duty. The members of the 1st British Platoon and the N. C. Officers of all Companies may draw same from Noordin on Thursday, August 5th.

Promotion.
The Hon. C. S. P. has sanctioned the promotion of the following ex-members of the Regular Police Force to the rank of Crown-Sergeant for patrol duties:—

Thomas Hynes
George Watt
John Charles Wilden.

Police Reserve Band.
The Hon. C. S. P. will inspect the proposed Police Reserve Band at Club Lusitano on Tuesday, August 3rd, at 6 p.m.

In the Democratic convention at the Baltimore convention, Bryan's policy in the Orient, unlike Knox's diplomatic gaucherie in Manchuria, has been popularly acclaimed, and his resignation would of course be a matter of regret.

"It would be to disguise the truth not to say that in the Philippine question the Filipino youth is a supremely important factor. And I say this, not because I am one of them, but because I entertain the belief, born of conviction; that our future destiny depends not upon the grown-up, but on the growing generation, upon whom falls the lot of building the strong and lasting superstructure of a real Philippine democracy. In all battles, commercial, political or military, young blood is an indispensable element at the front. When the boy and girl athletes shall have graduated from our public schools and when the great and increasing number of Filipino students in America and in other foreign countries shall have returned to the country, equipped with educational training and technical efficiency, talk of independence will then no longer give the superficial lustre of a plated and polished platitude. It would be a different Philippines indeed. Our people will no longer be lying placid, murmuring manna. They will speed the day when Filipino aspirations will find expressions not in the empty matters of predatory politicians, but in a written constitution.

"The young manhood of the Philippines expects great things from America. They think that in this anxious period of political elasticity in the Orient it becomes the obvious duty of the United States after a calm consideration of alternatives and a dispassionate sounding of the superior significance of political cross currents, to make a bold front and define a clear-cut Philippine policy, to explicitly declare whether she intends to stay in the islands or to get out, or whether she is merely playing a bluff with the cards on the table.

"Shall our country be perpetually making a political experimental station? No. The rising generation of rising Filipinos have a Napoleonic faith in the good will and solemn pledges of the American Nation and they believe that Wilson can liberate the country that Magellan discovered. Then, and not till then, will the noble mission of generous altruistic America be accomplished in the Orient to inoculate in us the courage to go slowly and to restrain the rising tide within the banks of safety, so to direct it that the flood will fertilize, not destroy.

Yours truly
JUAN F. SALAZAR

WAR ITEMS.

Officers Captured.

Paris, June 18.—A Taube while flying at a great height yesterday over Chateau Thierry was obliged to land owing to a motor defect, and the German aviators seeing that they would be taken prisoners set fire to the machine at Noroy sur Oucq. The bombs which the aeroplane was carrying exploded, and the two German officers, who had taken shelter behind a haystack, gave themselves up to the gendarmes and were taken to the prison at Villers Cotterets.

Spying Through The Post.
New York, June 17.—The *Tribune* states that an Allied diplomat makes the charge that scores of letters written by inventors with regard to guns, ammunition, etc., have been opened while in the custody of the Post Office Department, and read by German secret service agents. These letters, says the *Tribune*, were of military value to the United States Army and Navy.

Revenge Run Riot.
Amsterdam, June 17.—A traveller who arrived this morning at Sas Van Gent from Ghent declares that on Tuesday a revolt occurred at Malines. The rioting was begun by some women, and almost the entire population participated. The German soldiers fired indiscriminately upon the crowds, and according to the statement of the traveller quite 700 civilians were killed. As a consequence of the riot the German authorities have entirely isolated Malines by means of electrified wire fences. So far there is no other confirmation of this story, which, however, is absolutely vouched for by the narrator.

Attempt to Hold up Munitions for Russia.
Paris, June 17.—A telegram from Geneva to the *Matin* says that, according to the latest news from Munich, the Swedish Vice-Consul at Archangel has been warned by his Government that the Arctic Ocean has been sown with mines by the Germans, with the object of hindering the arrival of munitions for Russia, and consequently, Swedish shipping should be placed on its guard against these dangers.

Mr. Bryan's Prophecy.
Washington, June 16.—Mr. Bryan has issued a first section of a lengthy statement on "the causeless war." He prophesies that the greatest peace-making opportunity in history is certain to come to the United States, and declares that with the return of peace there will be a demand for an international conference to change the rules of international law "which seems made rather for nations at war than for nations at peace."

German's Still Hoping for Further Conquests.
June 18.—In a message issued "Eye-Witness" says:—The hopeful view of the situation still held by the enemy is shown by a notice signed by the Governor-General of the district, which has recently been posted up at Valenciennes: It is absolutely forbidden to correspond on any subject whatever with neutral countries or with those districts of the enemy's country not yet occupied by the German Army.

Cholera in Austria.
Zurich, June 17.—A telegram from Vienna, says that although hardly any of the Vienna papers make any reference to the subject, the rapid spread of Asiatic cholera is causing much apprehension. On Tuesday the official report admitted 71 cases in Austria, including 29 in Vienna and Lower Austria, and 34 in Silesia. The remainder are in Moravia and Galicia. Amsterdam, June 18.—According to Vienna despatches the Austrian Minister of the Interior admits there are four cases of cholera in Vienna itself.

Submarine Sunk by Submarine.
Rome, June 17.—A communique issued by the Naval Chief of Staff says:—The submarine *Medusa*, which had carried out useful and daring reconnaissance, was torpedoed by an enemy submarine. It appears from Austrian communications that one of the officers and four men of the crew were rescued and taken prisoners.—The *Medusa* was a small submarine built in 1911. This is the first case on record in which a submarine has been sunk by another submarine.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.

9th Sunday after Trinity, 1st Aug. 1915. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Psalms: Wesley, Wesley, Hopkins, Monk, Hopkins. Te Deum: Oakley in F. Jubilate: Ouseley. Holy Communion (12 noon). Hymns: 219, 184. N.B.—Psalm 1, verses 4, 7, 12 in unison. Psalm 2, verses 4, 6, 7, 8 in unison. Psalm 3, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 11, 13 in unison. Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Psalms: Purcell. Cooke. Tucker. Magnificat: Souper (8th evening). Nunc Dimittis: Purcell (8th morning). Hymns: 176, 22, 142.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher:—Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Victoria.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—8th Sunday after Trinity, 25th July 1915. Morning Prayer. Responses: Festal. Venite: 25th Morning. Psalms As Set. Te Deum: Blissitt. Jubilate: Hayes. Hymns: 15 (2nd tune) 145-247. National Anthem. Evening Prayer. Hymn: 357. Responses: Festal. Psalms As Set. Magnificat: Burnby in F. 29th Morning. Nunc Dimittis: Wicks 1st Evening. Hymns: 209-261-20. Kyrie: Dwyer. National Anthem.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Morning 11. Hymns 368, 298, 339 Psalm 46 Communion at 12 noon. Evening, 6. Hymns 383, 129, 249, 207, 371. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. The Collections at both Services will be given to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.

The Gospel Hall.—38 Queen's Road. (3 Doors from bottom of D'Aguilar Street). On the Lord's Day Believers meet for Worship at 5 p.m. and the Lord's Supper at 4 p.m. a Children's Meeting at 8 p.m. Preaching, Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p.m. Exposition of Scripture, Saturday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m. Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldier's and Sailor's Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen.—Low Masses at 6.7 and 9 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Allies' "Floating Arsenal."

Amsterdam, June 18.—The *Deutsche Tageszeitung* publishes a despatch from New York stating that all steamers sailing to France, England, and Russia are floating armories. The newspaper adds that Germany cannot show in these circumstances any pity, the lives of German soldiers being dearer to her than the lives of passengers who, in spite of warning, do not refrain from covering cargoes of ammunition with their bodies.

Big Oil Fire at Hamburg.
Amsterdam, Friday June 18. The *Lokalanzeiger* reports from Hamburg that the warehouse of the German Vacuum Oil Company has been destroyed by fire, great damage being done. The burning oil streamed into the canal and the adjoining houses caught fire and one of nineteen flats was completely burnt out. On the other side of the canal a shed was also destroyed—Fire broke out yesterday afternoon at Dn Jerstadt, near Hanover, and spread throughout the place with such rapidity that 40 houses and a church were completely destroyed.

Charge Against Paris Hotel Director.

Paris, June 18.—M. Gaissier, director of the Hotel Astoria, Paris, who was strongly suspected of espionage last August, and was sent to a prison camp in Bigorre, appeared yesterday before the Juge d'Instruction at Bourgneil, charged on the complaint of the shareholders of the Hotel Astoria with misappropriating the sum of 70,000 francs. After being interrogated Gaissier was remanded in prison.—*Central News.*

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V. D. state:—

Joined.

Sapper G. A. L. Kay joined the Corps on 30th inst, allotted Corps No. 1882 and posted to Engineer Company.

Inspection of Arms.

Reference Corps Order No. 3 of 30. 7. 15, members of No. 2 Section Scouts Co. must take their Rifles and Bayonets to Headquarters, before 10 a.m. on Wednesday 4th August.

Parades.

Parades for Monday, 2nd August Nil. Parades for Tuesday, 3rd August, 6.45 a.m. The following members of Right Section M.G. Co.—Pien, Baltran, Castilho, Hart, Julian, Johnson, Place, Remedios, Silva & Tangap. Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range. Service Rifles to be carried. Corp. Grimes R. E. will attend. Remainder of Right Section M.G. Co.—Squad Drill & Skirmishing on Cricket Ground, 5.10 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co.—Machine Gun drill at Kowloon Docks. Launch leaves Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. 5.15 p.m. Civil Service Company—Lecture at Headquarters, 5.30 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co. (except Quarry Bay Section)—Squad drill & Rifle exercises on Cricket Ground, under Sgt. Major Higby, 5.30 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co. (Quarry Bay Section)—Musketry and Rifle exercises at Telukok Dockyard, under Sgt. Bullock, 5.30 p.m. Nos. 1 & 2 Sections Art. Batty, & Left Section M. G. Co.—10 p.m. Gun drill (laying, ranging, & signalling) at Headquarters. Sgt. McCabbin will attend. 5.30 p.m. Scouts Co.—Company Drill & Musketry exercises on Cricket Ground, 5.30 p.m. Stricker, Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters.

Detail.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.—On duty until morning of 5th August H.K.V.R.

Detention Camp, Kowloon.—On duty until morning of 5th August, H.K.V.R.

Note.—Members of the Corps and Reserves residing in Kowloon (including members of the Engineer Co. not on duty) are reminded that, in the event of Typhoon weather preventing the crossing of guards from Hongkong, they will parade at Hong Hom Station at 6.50 p.m. with arms and 50 rds. ammunition. Helmets, jackets, shorts and puttees to be worn. Waterbottles, four pouches and greatcoats (or raincoats) to be carried. They will report to the Senior Officer or N.O.O. present and will await instructions as to mounting guard at the Detention Camp and Gun Club Hill.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The P. M. S. KOREA will sail from Manila for Hongkong on Monday morning the 2nd August, making her due to reach Hongkong Wednesday morning the 4th August.

The P. M. S. SIBERIA, sailed from Yokohama on the 28th inst. for Hongkong via Manila.

The mails have been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. Colombo M. scheduled to arrive here on the 5th Aug.

No Viennese Opera in Rome.

Paris, June 18. The Rome correspondent of the *Echo de Paris* says several Italian theatres have decided to suppress their repertory of Viennese operas. At Genoa yesterday a popular manifestation compelled the director of the theatre to cease the representation of an opera written by a Viennese author.

PUBLIC AUCTION

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

By Order of the Mortgagee.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Mr. Geo. P. Lammer has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on **WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1915** at three o'clock p.m. at his Sales Room No. 4 Duddell Street, **The Valuable Leasehold Property.**

Situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Section B of Inland Lot No. 454 together with the messuages, erections and buildings thereon known as Nos. 238, 240, 242, 244, 246 and 248 Queen's Road West. Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from

Mr. S. W. TSO, Solicitor
No. 28a, Des Voeux Road
Central
or
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1915.

NOTICES.

G. P. LAMMERT.
TRAVELLERS RESTRICTION
ORDINANCE.

The Public are informed that the Permanent Passes issued by the Provost Marshal will not be available after August 7th next. Any person desiring to renew a Permanent Pass should give notice to the Captain Superintendent of the Police Station in full, the reasons for his request, the places to which he desires to proceed, the average number of journeys made out of the Colony a month, and at the same time return the Permanent Pass in his possession.

If the application is granted it will be necessary for the applicant to forward two copies of his photograph, and call personally at the Central Police Station.

The size of the photograph shall be about 2" x 3".
C. Mc I. MESSER,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) GOAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the **Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.** are prepared to quote prices for best quality **Silimpopon Coal** trimmed into Bunkers at **Sebattik or Sandakan** (British North Borneo).

Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at **Sebattik or Sandakan** exclusively for **Silimpopon Coal** (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At **Sebattik** steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of **Sibuko Bay, (Sebattik Harbour)** Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Agents **Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.**
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"COMET."

\$3.85 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$4.25 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG,

168 Des Voeux Road, Cen.
(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN,

91 Des Voeux Road, West.

Don't forget after the Show
upper, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Open till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS CO.

The Company will remain three nights longer owing to Boat accommodation to Manila being unobtainable.

TO-NIGHT

JULY 31.—The Latest London Success,
"MILESTONES."

AUGUST 2nd.—The Famous Comedy
"A MESSAGE FROM MARS"
Hornes Parker. Charles Howitt.

AUGUST 3rd.—The Great Egyptian
Drama,
"BELLA DONNA."

AUGUST 4th.—The Screaming Farce,
"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW"
When 40 percent of the gross night receipts will be given to the Queen Alexandra Red Cross Fund.

AUGUST 5th.—AND LAST PERFORMANCE.
The World Famous Farceical Comedy,
"ARE YOU A MASON?"

COMMENCE AT 9.15 P.M.

Prices: \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY 30th July, 1915

THE ALL BRITISH FILM.

1st and 2nd Series

"SHERLOCK HOLMES."

The Great British Detective. Unravelling the Mystery

The Sign of Four and "The Speckled Band"

Pathe's Latest Gazettes,
Keystone Comics,
and
Other Interesting Pictures.

BIJOU THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

A MYSTERIOUS CASE

a Strong Drama—in 4 parts.

CAUMONT WAR GRAPHIC

Interesting War News, etc., etc.

Tuesday 3rd & Wednesday 4th August.

BENEFIT NIGHTS

in aid of

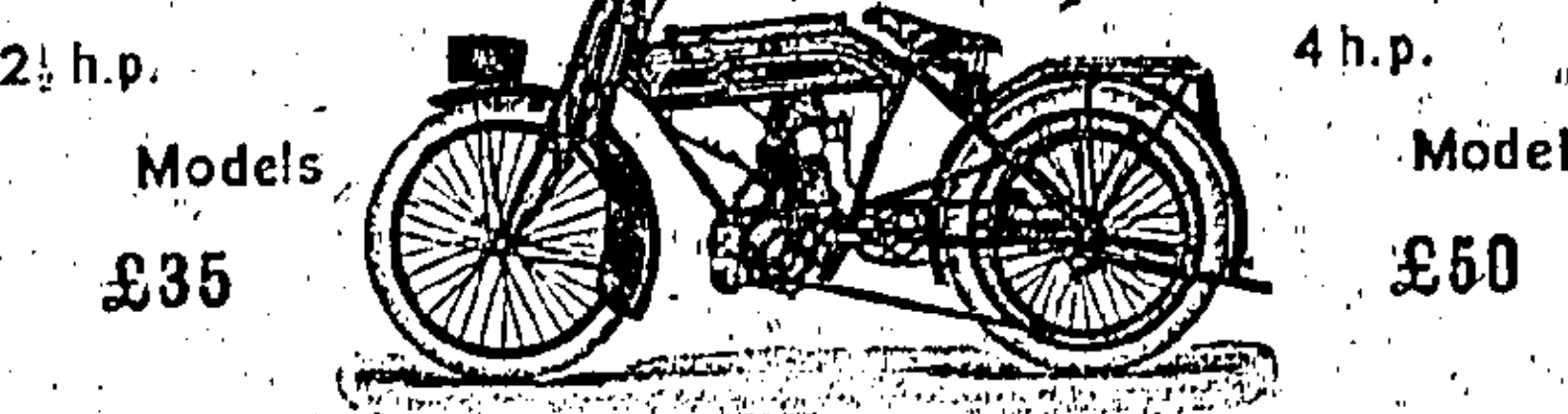
THE CANTON FOOD FUND.

New Programme Arranged each Night.

NOTICES.

Compare our prices with any others, then call at our Machinery Office and inspect the very latest Models of the

Wonderful WOLF Motorcycles



Equipped with improved Two-speed Counter-shaft Gear.
Kick Starter, Chain & Belt Drive, Pump & Tools.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

Machinery Office,

4, Des Voeux Road Central.

BATHING

EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.

ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc.
Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.
With Best attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

CATERERS.

FRENCH LESSONS

M. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 125, 191

BUTCHER MEAT

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa.	lb.	19
Prime Cut—	lb.	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	19
Roast—Shin	lb.	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	lb.	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
do.,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
corned—Ham Ngau Li	each	60
Head—Ngau Tau	lb.	1.00
Heart—Ngau Sam	lb.	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Kouk	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	18
Liver—Ngau Kou	lb.	13
Tripes (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Poi Kwat	lb.	25
Leg—Yeung Poi	lb.	25
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	lb.	24
Saddle—	lb.	27
Pigs Chitlings—Chu Chong	lb.	27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Kouk	lb.	13
Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	15
Head—Chu Tau	lb.	16
Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb.	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	28
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	lb.	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	28
Leg—Chu Poi	lb.	20
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	set	60
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Kouk	each	8
Heart—Yeung Sam	lb.	12
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	lb.	26
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	lb.	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb.	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20

POULTRY:

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	34
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32
Doves—Pan Kau	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)—	per doz	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	30
Geese—Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	each	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen—Na	lb.	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	75
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	25
Partridges—Cho Ku	lb.	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Fin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Man Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	20
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	lb.	10
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	lb.	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	lb.	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb.	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Willet—Chai Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch—Tau Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pan Fong	lb.	15
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	lb.	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb.	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rook Fish—Shek Kau Kung	lb.	15
Roach—Chun Yu	lb.	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	lb.	30
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	26
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	16
Turbot—Cho How Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	lb.	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
(Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	lb.	18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	3
(brides), Macao—San Shing Heung Chiu	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut	12
Carambola—Yeung To	12
Coconuts—Ye Tse	12
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	30
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	10
" America—Kam Shan Liang Mung	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	15
Fresh—	28
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	5
Sweet—	8
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	10
(Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	10
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	14
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	14
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	15
Walnuts—Hop To	15
Green—Sang Hop Tuo	15
Water Melon—(Am.)—Kam San Sai Kwai	each

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	8
Cheuk	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moou Pin Tau	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	8
Sprout—Ah Choi	10
Long—Tau Kok	10
Boat Root—Hung Choi Tau	8
Bitter Squash—Fa Kwa	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	8
Red—Hung Ke	10
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka Tai	10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	14
Cans Shoots, bunch—Kam Shun	8
Carrots—Kam Shun	10
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	25
Chillies Dried—Koh Lap Chiu	10
Red—Hung Fa Chiu	10
Green—Ching Lap Chiu	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Lin	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each
Garlic—Sun Tau	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	8
old—Lo Keung	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	12
Indian Corn—Sak Mai	each
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	10
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each
Okra—	10
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
Green—Shang Chong	8
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	7
Paraloy—Kun Tsai	10
Green Peas—Ching Tau	10
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Sha	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Sha Tau	3
Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tsai	3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	8
Foochow—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Rudish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	1
Shallots—Koh Chung Tau	8
Spinach—Yin Tsai	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	8
Taro—Wu Tau	8
Turnips Pantli, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
(American)—Kam San Chiu	12
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	6
Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yams—Ta Shu	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	1
Tau	1

生口

Okra—	10
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
Green—Shang Chong	8
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	7
Paraloy—Kun Tsai	10
Green Peas—Ching Tau	10
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Sha	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Sha Tau	3
Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tsai	3
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Foochow—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Rudish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	1
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Spinach—Yin Tsai	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	8
Taro—Wu Tau	8
Turnips Pantli, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
(American)—Kam San Chiu	12
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	6
Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yams—Ta Shu	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	1
Tau	1

海鮮

Turnips	Fanti, (Long), ...	11
English, —	Yeung Lo Pak	11
Vegetable Marrow, —	Chit Kwa	11
(American), —		11
Water Cress, —	Sai Yeung Tsai	11
Lily root, —	Lin Ngau	11
Yams, —	Ta Shu	11
English, —	Yeung Kan Choi	11
Tau	...	11

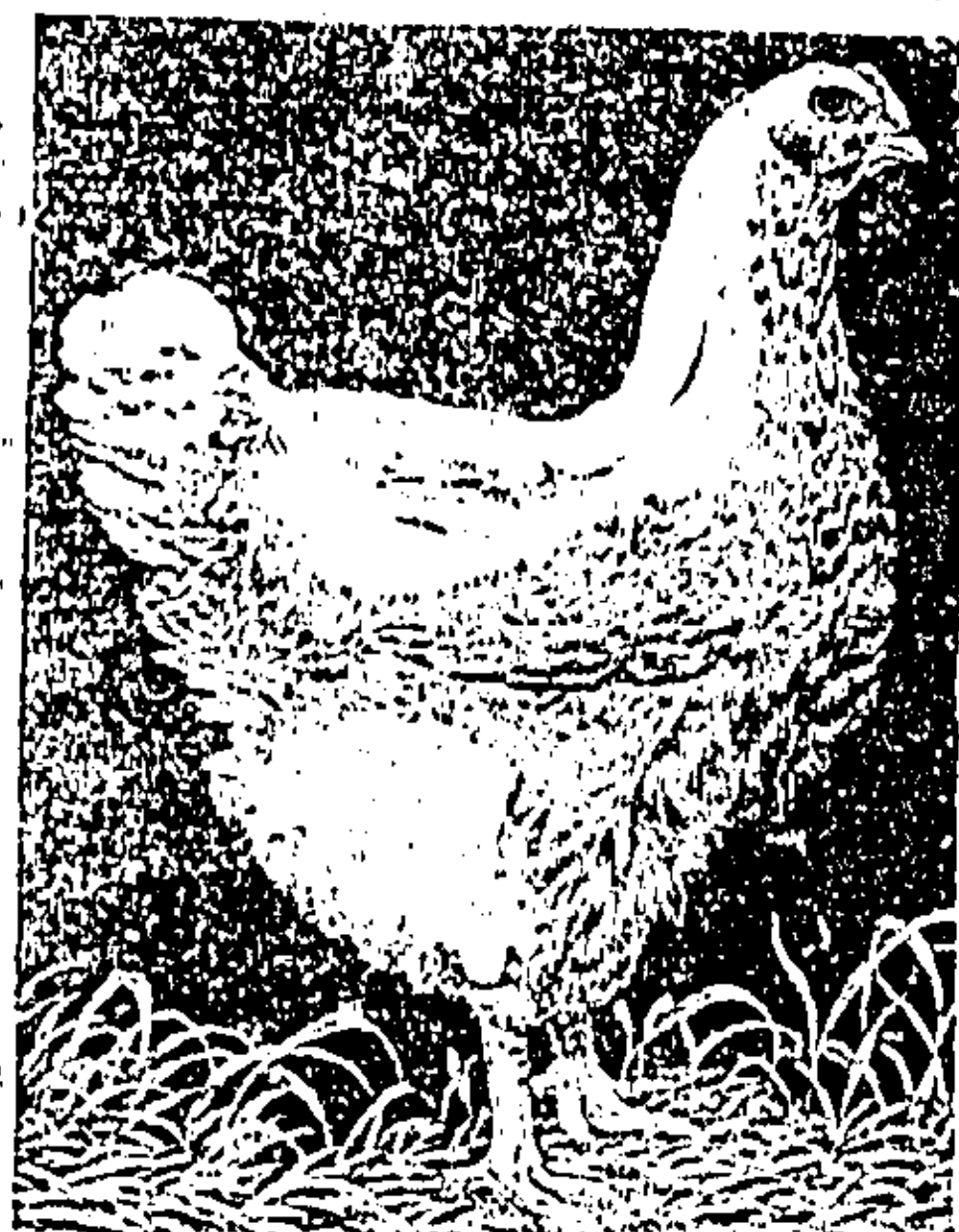
The above prices are in accordance with the Government maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—
 - (a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., 2 1/2
 - (b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., 4
 - (c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., 3
2. Tinned Milk:—
 - (a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk; per 1 lb. tin,
 - (b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,
 - (c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (13 oz.),
 - (d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,
 - (e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,
 - (f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin
3. Sugar:—
 - (a.) Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,
 - (b.) Refined Crystallized, per lb.,
 - (c.) Granulated, per lb.,
 - (d.) Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,

No. 2. " " " "

Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

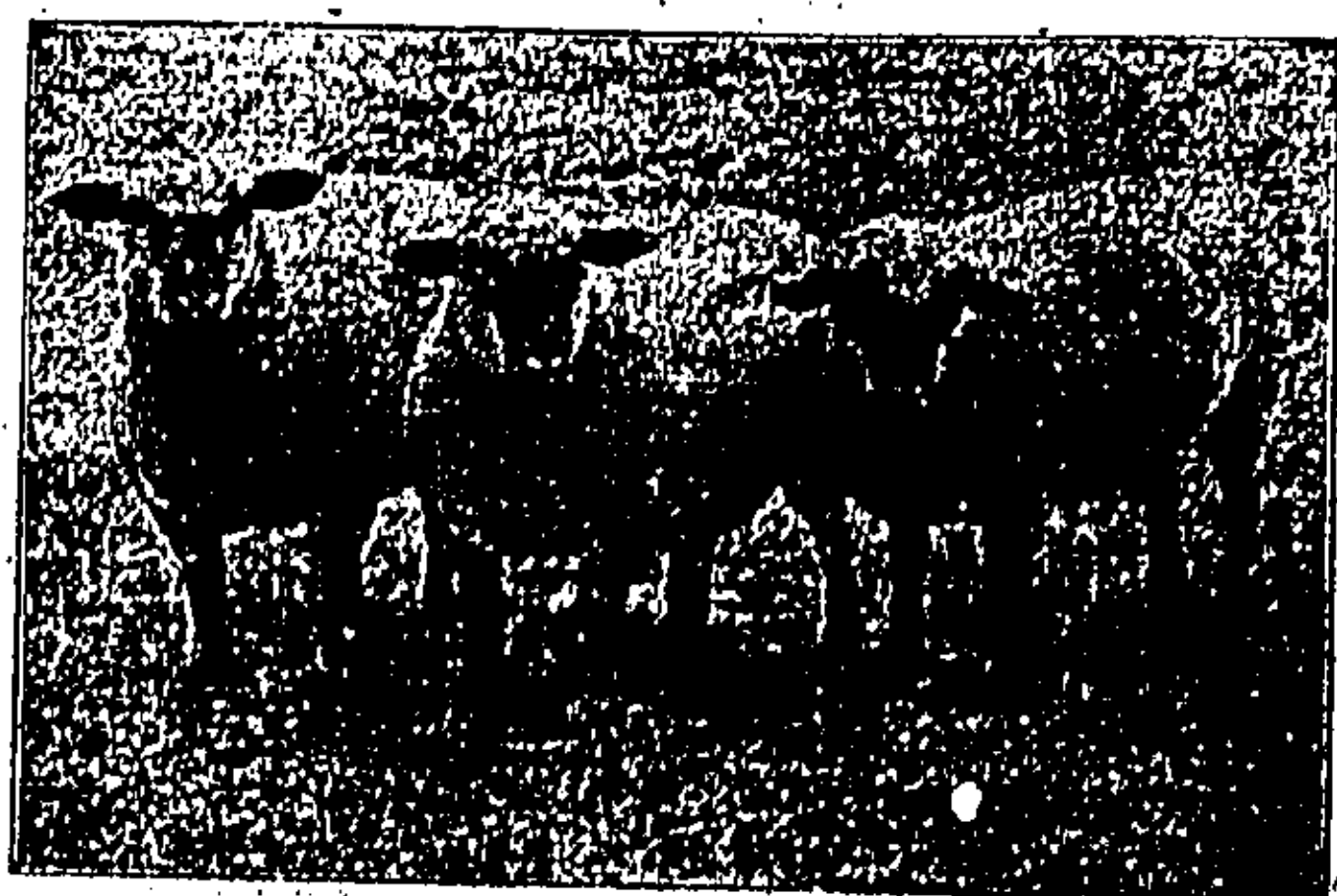


**A CRITICAL INSPECTION
OF OUR
MILK, MEATS, POULTRY AND DAIRY
PRODUCTS REVEALS THE SECRET
OF THE SUCCESS AND POPULARITY OF EVERYTHING
WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC.**

**OUR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS
ARE IN CHARGE OF COMPETENT PERSONS, WHO STUDY
THE NEEDS OF CUSTOMERS AND THE COMMUNITY WITH
THE OBJECT OF FURNISHING THE COLONY WITH
CLEAN & WHOLESOME FOOD.**

**THE ADVANTAGES WE OFFER, NO OTHER COLONY OR
TOWN IN THE EAST ENJOYS.**

**OUR WATCHWORDS:
PURITY & EXCELLENCE.**



SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS FA—SALES B.—BUYERS. N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Price	Number of Shares	Par Value	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.								
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$820 b. 176/-	120,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	820 790	{ £2 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9 1/4 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.								
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	375 b.	10,000	\$250	59	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	375 360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914. Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	1160 b.	10,000	\$15	£3	145 May	133 Jan.	170 160	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	925 b.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	925 855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$25 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	240 ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	240 225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.								
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	154 b.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	154 130	{ \$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	397 1/2 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	397 1/2 385	{ \$27 for 1913
Shipping. (40 cts. b. x the re- C. & M. S.S. Co., Ltd. turn of \$4.50 per s.								
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	69 b.	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	50 cts. 45	{ \$3 for year ending 30.6.14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	20 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4 Jan.	22 Dec.	23 19	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	152 b.	{ 60,000 £5 } all			79 Jan.	50 Sept.	149 96	{ Final of 3% m'king 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	88 1/2 b.	3,797,610	£1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70 1/2 Sept.	89 1/2 x div. 82 1/2 x div.	{ Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	36 b.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	37 32	{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15
Refineries.								
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	131 b.	20,000	\$100	all	66 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	131 111	{ \$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	146 b.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46 27 1/2	{ \$3 for 1897
Mining.								
Kailan Mining Admin'n.	30 1/2 b.	1,000,000	£1	all	4 1/2 Feb.	33 1/6 Dec.	33 1/6 30 1/2	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5)
Raub Australian Gold Min'g Co., Ltd.	37 1/2 b.	200,000	£1	all	3 1/2 Jan.	1 1/2 Nov.	3 1/2 3 1/2	{ 1/2 for 1909
Tromch Mines Ltd.	30 1/2 b.	160,000	£1	all	39 1/2 Feb.	19 1/6 Nov.	32 1/6 32 1/2	{ 1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.								
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	79 1/2 b.	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	79 68	{ \$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'pon D. Co., Ltd.	76 b.	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	76 57	{ \$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	49 ex div. b.	55,700	£100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	52 49	{ Tls. 5 for 1913
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	92 b.	36,000	£100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	93 1/2 80	{ Tls. 5 for 1914
Land, Hotels and Buildings.								
Anglo French Land Co., Ltd.	194 b.	13,000	£100	all	128 July	120 Dec.	116 112	{ Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	119 b.	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	116 112	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Land Investment Co., Ltd.	100 b.	60,000	\$100	all	17 1/2 July	98 Nov.	112 108	{ \$3 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	100 b.	100,000	\$10	all	9 1/2 Jan.	7 Nov.	7 6 10	{ 45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	40 b.	6,000	\$50	all	45 Jan.	44 Feb.	40 40	{ \$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	1104 sa.	78,000	£50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106 101	{ Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	100 sa.	12,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	72 70	{ \$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	100 sa.	10,000	\$100	all	73 June	66 Feb.	72 70	{ \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.								
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	1375 b.	20,000	£50	all	38 Jul.	25 May	176 152 1/2	{ Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	74 1/2 b.	125,000	\$10	all	8 1/4 Mar.	7 June	7 40	{ 50 cents 31.7.08
Kung Yik	1460 b.	75,000	£10	all	14 1/2 Jan.	11 Mar.	14 60	{ Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Laot Kung Mow	87 1/2 b.	8,000	£100	all	10 Feb.	70 May	89 86	{ Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	1102 b.	40,000	£50	all	35 Feb.	70 Nov.	102 96	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra (Bonus Tls. 1 year end 30.6.14
Miscellaneous.								
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	110 b.	60,000	\$10	all	12 May	0 Dec.	10 10	{ 85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	4 b.	10,000	\$5	all	4.00 July	4 April	4 1/4 4 1/4	{ 6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	4 b.	50,000	\$1	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8 1/4 8.00	{ 70 cts. for 1914
China Prov't. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	830 b.	125,000	\$10	all	39 June	35 Aug.	34 34	{ \$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	34 b.	40,000	\$10	all	6.50 Jan.	5 Dec.	7 1/4 6.70	{ 50 cts. for 1914
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	734 b.	400,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	42 39	{ \$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	42 b.	60,000	\$10	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	185 184	{ Final of \$6 making \$8 for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	185 b.	6,500	\$25	all	25 June	22 Apr.	26 1/2 25	{ Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	26 b.	60,000	\$10	all	13 1/2 July	7 Feb.	6 10 x div. 4.80 x div.	{ \$10 % for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5.10 sa.	325,000	5/-	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42 38	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Langkats	1.33 b.	250,000	£10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2 June	10 10	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	93.30 x div. (New) 80 cts. b.	25,000 \$10 50,000 \$10			93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	1 1/2 1	{ None
Philippines, Ltd.	4 b.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	4 5	{ None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	45 b.	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	20 20	{ None
Société des Papiers et Papier-teries du Tonkin	20 b.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	3 1/2 3.00	{ 35 cts. for year ending 31.5.14
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	3.20 b.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2 3.00	{ \$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.14
Union Water-works Co., Ltd.	18 b.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/4 Feb.	17 Jan.	18 16 1/2	{ 30 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14
Watson and Co., Ltd.	66 1/2 sa.	99,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6 Dec.	6 1/2 6	{ \$1.50 for 1914
William Powell, Limited.	66 b.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 Dec.	6 1/2 6	
S. C. Moring Post	29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29 29	

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vœux Road Central. Tel. address. Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, FRIDAY, 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby in their weekly share report state:—Our market continues strong and active both for investment and speculative securities.

Bar Silver is quoted at 22 1/2 per oz. for ready.

Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/10 T.T.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are a firm market with buyers offering \$820. Small sales have taken place at \$815 and \$817.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have improved from \$920 to \$925 buyers but shares are scarce and difficult to obtain. Cantons are strong with buyers at the enhanced rate of \$375. North Chinas are quoted from the North at Tls. 160 buyers and Yangtzes at \$240 buyers.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have changed hands at \$151 and more shares are wanted. Hongkong Fires have buyers at \$397 1/2 with a small sale reported at \$400.

Shipping.—Indo-Chinas continue in demand and the price has advanced to \$152 1/2 buyers. Douglas's have sold as high as \$70, but at the close there are sellers at \$69. Shell Transports are 88 1/2 and Star Ferries \$36 both buyers. Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboats are wanted at the improved rate of \$20.

Refineries.—China Sugars have improved from \$127 1/2 to \$131 sales and buyers. Luzons are wanted at \$45.

Mining.—Kailans are without business and close 30/- buyers. Raub's are quiet at \$31 and Tromch's are obtainable at 32 1/2.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are a strong market and the price has advanced from \$74 1/2 to \$79 buyers, and at \$79 a large business has been put through. Hongkong Docks close in demand at \$76. From the North, Shanghai Docks are quoted Tls. 5 1/2 buyers cum div. and Hongkong Wharves Tls. 90 buyers.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Land Investments are \$109 buyers x div. There are buyers of Kowloon Lands at \$40 and West Points at \$70 x div. Humphreys Estates at \$6.30, and Hongkong Hotels at \$116. Central Estates are quiet at \$100.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are \$71 buyers, Ewo's are Tls. 175 buyers, Kung Yik's Tls. 14 60 buyers, Tls. 14 75 sales and Shanghai Cottons Tls. 102 buyers.

Miscellaneous.—There are buyers of China Light and Powers at \$4, China Providents at \$8.30, Dairy Farms at \$34, Electric at \$42, Ices at \$185, Ropes at \$26, Low Level Trams at \$5.10, Peak Trams at \$9, Union Waterboats at \$18 and William Powells at \$3. Green Island Cement have advanced from \$6.80 to \$7.75 sales, and a large business has been put through at intermediate rates.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		SATURDAYS.	
5.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
5.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
5.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
5.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
5.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
5.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
5.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
5.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
5.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation will be closed from Monday, the 2nd of August to Saturday the 14th August, 1915 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1915.

SINCON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANDISE.

Wholesale and Retail. Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Castings. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 and 37, King's Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
T/T	1/9 1/16
Demand	1/9 1/8
30 d/s	1/9 3/16
60 d/s	1/9 1/4
1 m/s	78 1/2
T/T Shanghai	78 1/2
Private 30 d/s eight	75
T/T Singapore	85 1/4
T/T Japan	132 1/4
T/T India	133
Demand India	133
T/T Bombay	133
Demand Bombay	133
T/T Calcutta	133
Demand Calcutta	133
T/T Manila	85 1/4
T/T San F'co & N.Y.	41 1/8
Demand, New York	42
T/T Java	105 1/4

T/T Marks.....Nom.	
Demand Germany	233
T/T France	233
Demand Paris	233
On Haiphong	9 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	84
On Bangkok	88
Buying.	
4 m/s. L/C	109 5/8
4 m/s. D.P.	109 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	109 1/2
30 d/s. Sney & M.	109 1/2
30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y.	43 1/8
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	242
Gold Leaf per tael	59
Sovereign	\$11.25 nom.
Bar Silver ready	22 7/16 forward

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese...20 cts. pieces \$20 5/3

Cainees...10 .. \$20 3/4

Discount per \$100:

Hongkong...20 cts. pieces \$9 1/8

H'kong...10 .. \$9

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

ROMBAY. LONDON.

CALCUTTA. MANILA.

CANTON. PANAMA.

CEBU. PEKING.

COLON. SAN FRANCISCO.

HANKOW. SHANGHAI.

HONGKONG. SINGAPORE.

Kobe. YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS.....4,120,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital .. 30,000,000

Reserve Fund .. 19,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Amoy. Hankow.

Canton. Peking.

Colon. Hongkong.

Kobe. Shanghai.

London. Yokohama.

Lyons. Manila.

San Francisco. Singapore.

Tientsin. Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital .. £1,200,000

Reserve Fund.....£1,800,000

